

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,796

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1982

Established 1887

Mexico Leader Launches Bid For Central America Détente

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — President José López Portillo of Mexico has launched a major initiative to reduce political tensions in Central America with his warning that this could be the "last opportunity" to avoid a "conflagration" in the region.

Speaking before a huge crowd during a one-day visit here Sunday, Mr. López Portillo called for a broad process of negotiations to bring peace to El Salvador and to improve U.S. relations with Nicaragua and Cuba. He added that Mexico was willing to act as a conduit to promote détente in the area.

Addressing "my good friends of the United States," he said that a U.S. intervention in the region would be a "gigantic historical error" and he stressed that events in El Salvador and Nicaragua "do not represent an intolerable danger for the fundamental interests and national security of the United States."

On El Salvador, he referred indirectly to U.S. fears that a negotiated solution to the war could lead to a Marxist takeover and added: "Mexico and other friends and allies of the United States would be in a position to provide guarantees on this point."

Senior Mexican officials said that Mr. López Portillo's initiative reflected his growing concern at the recent escalation of tensions in the Caribbean Basin and his belief that Mexico alone could serve as a bridge between the polarized forces of the region.

During Sunday's ceremony, the coordinator of Nicaragua's ruling junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, also announced a five-point peace plan that included new negotiations with Washington, the conclusion of nonaggression pacts within Central America and the establishment of joint border patrols with neighboring Honduras and Costa Rica.

In addition, Mr. Ortega reiterated the Sandinist regime's commitment to preserve political plural-

ism and a mixed economy and to "hold democratic elections at the latest by 1985."

Mr. López Portillo came to Managua on Sunday — it was his third visit in two years — to receive the "Order of Augusto César Sandino" in thanks for Mexico's recent aid to Nicaragua.

Conciliatory Note Heard

In his address Sunday, Mr. López Portillo sounded a conciliatory note, stressing that the "dramatic convulsions" affecting Central America were the result of "misery, tyranny and oppression" and could not be inserted "into the terrible dichotomy of East against West or Capitalism against Socialism."

But he also pointedly urged the Sandinists to preserve political freedom and pluralism despite mounting pressure from abroad.

Referring to the broader regional crisis, Mr. López Portillo said Mexico had tried "through discrete channels" to act as a link "between

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Watt, in a Policy Shift, Will Seek Ban on Wilderness Mining, Drilling

By Philip J. Hils

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt, in a surprise policy shift, said that he will ask Congress this week to enact a bill to forbid mining and drilling in wilderness areas until the end of the century.

The announcement Sunday left some environmentalist groups stunned at what they saw as a reversal of the administration's position. Other environmentalists, however, voiced suspicions of what one called a "Trojan horse," containing new threats to the nation's wilderness.

Mr. Watt's made his statement on television when he was questioned about his earlier opinion that he would like to open up wilderness areas to oil exploration.

His proposal also includes a controversial provision. It would allow the secretary of the interior to release, for drilling and mining, any land that has been studied as a possible new wilderness area, but not officially recommended for preservation. Up to now, the Interior Department makes recommendations whether to release the land, but Congress must review the recommendations before any leas-

ing is done. Mr. Watt's proposal would allow interior to lease land it has decided is not wilderness, before Congress agrees.

"This week I will ask the Congress... to quickly adopt new legislation that would prohibit the drilling or mining in the wilderness to the end of the century," Mr. Watt said. He added there would be only "one exception: if there is an urgent national need, the president should then, with the concurrence of Congress, be allowed to withdraw those few acres that might be needed to meet that national need."

Mr. Watt said that his proposal includes two deadlines within the next five years, after which no new wilderness areas could be designated or proposed.

He said that, now, the law allows mining and drilling in wilderness areas until 1984, when it would be prohibited. Since the 1964 Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, no mining or drilling leases have been granted for wilderness areas.

Altogether, Mr. Watt said, there are 80 million acres of wilderness and 20 million more proposed. All would be covered under his proposed drilling moratorium.

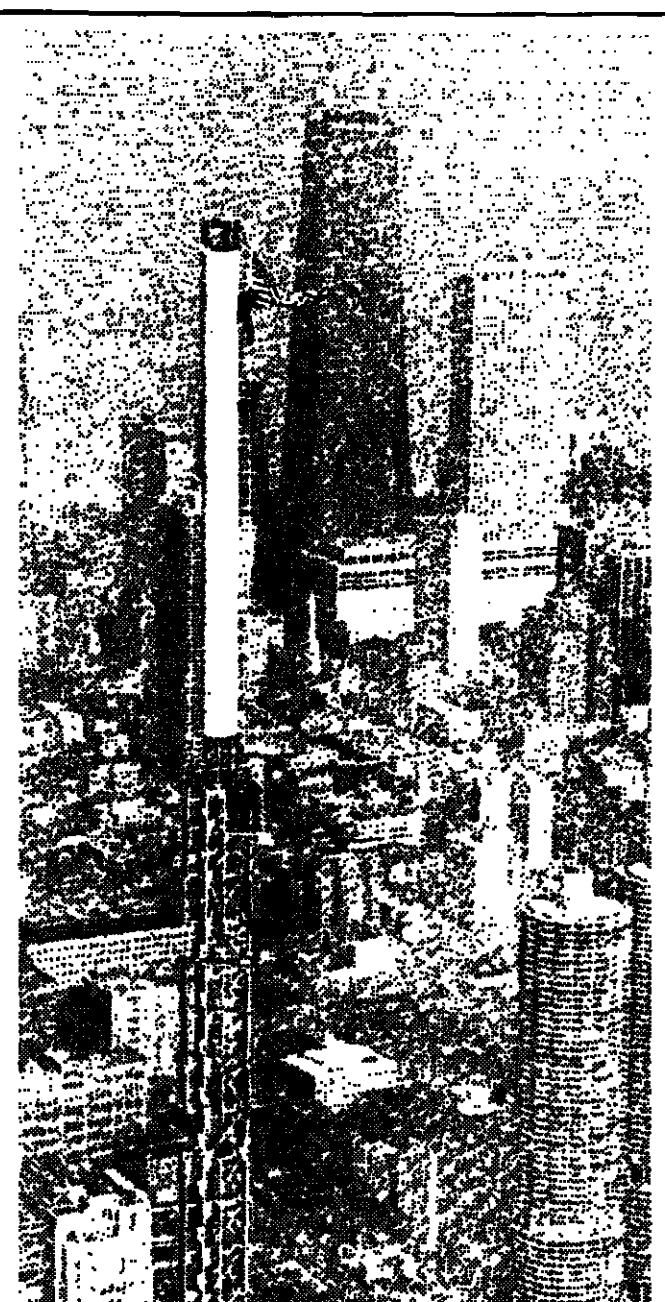
The reaction from environmental groups was strong and mixed.

Tim Mahoney, Washington representative of the Sierra Club, said he felt the Watt proposal is a Trojan horse and that since a number of key Republicans, including Sen. James A. McClure of Idaho, chairman of the Interior subcommittee, had abandoned the administration position on developing the wilderness, Mr. Watt was now trying to head off the defection by offering a new deal.

But William A. Turnage, head of the Wilderness Society, said, "We congratulate the administration. It is a victory for the American people and for wilderness preservation.... It was Secretary Watt who first raised the threat to wilderness. This is a complete turnaround in administration policy."

He asked, however, what would happen to wilderness land in the year 2000 and what will happen to any new land proposed for wilderness.

Mr. Watt said that the move "is a change in approach, but not in our goals. Our goal has always been to have the wilderness drilled or mined last... this is absolutely a change if you mean a change of tactics. But our goal has never changed."



HIGH FLYING FLAG — An American flag was unfurled atop the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower in Chicago, to celebrate completion of a new television antenna.

Syria Admits Fighting Was Severe in Hama

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syrian authorities openly acknowledged the first time Monday large-scale violence in the city of Hama, where Moslem Brotherhood insurgents have been battling government troops for nearly three weeks.

The admission seemed designed to ease the Syrian public into official recognition that the Hama uprising has caused heavy casualties and extensive damage to the city.

Despite the use of field artillery and Soviet-made tanks against rebel strongholds, the government-run Syrian press and broadcasting stations previously had stuck to an official story that security forces were merely conducting search operations for Brotherhood arms caches.

Accusatory Cable

The shift came in the form of a cable to President Hafez al-Assad from the Hama section of the ruling Ba'ath Party. Brotherhood fanatics were accused in the cable of "annihilating entire families with women, men and children, and brutally killing all Hama citizens who refused to open their doors as hideouts for them."

The message was broadcast by the official radio and clearly pinned the blame for the fighting on the fundamentalist rebels. The broadcast said nothing of casualties in Hama caused by army shelling. Diplomatic sources in Damascus estimate that the number of casualties exceeded 1,000 dead and wounded, compared with several hundred among army troops.

The fact that the message was broadcast at all, however, marked a sharp departure from the government's previous insistence that foreign press and radio reports — which are widely listened to in Syria — had exaggerated the seriousness of the Hama revolt.

But because of the broadcasts and from word-of-mouth reporting, many Syrians were aware of how serious the Hama revolt was despite official attempts to portray it as a routine police action.

Syrian sources reported last week, for example, that the homes of the Hama police chief and several other local officials were attacked by rebels in the first days of the fighting. The accounts, which related how entire families were killed, seemed to parallel the accusations in Monday's cable from Hama Ba'athists.

The Hama party message also lessened evidence to persistent reports indicating that, despite the government's denials, fighting is still going on in some sections of the city. The message said the local Ba'ath militia is cooperating in the "battle... against the traitorous members of the Moslem Brotherhood gang."

Twenty days after the fighting began, the city remained sealed off.

Measured by its duration or its bloodiness, the Hama revolt is by far the most serious uprising against Mr. Assad's 11-year-old government. Because of the seriousness of the rebellion, the government has been particularly eager to dampen reports on the army's intervention to put it down.

3 Currencies In EEC System Are Devalued

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Belgium and Luxembourg devalued their currencies by 8.5 percent on Monday and Denmark followed with a 3-percent devaluation of the krone.

Belgium had demanded the devaluation to revive its flagging economy. But more prosperous Luxembourg, required to go along with the devaluation because of its 1922 monetary union with Belgium, said that it intends to renegotiate parts of the agreement that keep the Belgian and Luxembourg francs at parity.

Belgian share prices rallied Monday in response to the devaluation and to a government economic recovery plan including a wage and price freeze announced on Sunday. But Socialist politi-

cians said that it would hit workers' pockets too hard.

The Belgian franc remained weak on foreign exchange markets as dealers waited to see whether the government would succeed in putting its plans into practice despite union hostility.

Denmark had asked for a 7-percent devaluation. The 3-percent final figure left Danes dissatisfied and was expected to worsen problems for Premier Anker Jørgensen's fragile Social Democratic minority government.

The devaluation was announced early Monday after a weekend of difficult negotiations among European Economic Community ministers meeting in Brussels.

Belgium had started out Saturday by requesting a 12-percent cut in the value of the Belgian franc.



Willy de Clercq

The 8.5-percent figure finally agreed on was the first readjustment of the parity of the Belgian franc since the EMS was set up three years ago, linking the currencies of eight of the 10 Common Market countries in a joint float against the U.S. dollar. Britain and Greece do not participate in the system.

West Germany, France and Italy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Japanese Announce Restrictions On Dealings With Poland, Russia

By Tracy Dahlby

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government has decided to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland in response to the Polish military crackdown Dec. 13, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Officials said the steps include a ban on new government-sponsored trade credits for Poland and the suspension of official-level economic exchanges with the Soviet Union. Premier Zenko Suzuki's Cabinet was expected to adopt the measures formally later in the day.

The officials said that "unity and cooperation among the Western countries is of utmost importance in coping with the Polish question."

Meanwhile, the Japanese government has been embarrassed by a report appearing in this week's issue of Newsweek magazine that quotes sources in Tokyo as saying that Japan has effectively undercut Reagan administration sanctions by agreeing to sell the Soviet Union sophisticated equipment for its multimillion-dollar natural gas pipeline to Europe.

Government officials confirmed the report that Komatsu Ltd. has contracted to sell the Soviet Union nearly 500 pipelaying tractors, in addition to an earlier order for 400 machines. The 3,600-mile pipeline is scheduled to begin pumping Siberian natural gas to Western Europe in a few years.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., an American company, has been barred from that deal because of the sanctions the Reagan administration announced in December. The sanctions, in effect, canceled the company's license to export 200 pipelaying tractors to the Russians.

Sale Defended

Japanese officials asserted that Komatsu's additional sales agreement was reached "well before" martial law was imposed in Poland and, therefore, did not violate Japan's earlier pledge not to undermine any anti-Soviet measures taken by the United States or other Western nations. That pledge was reiterated Tuesday by the officials.

In announcing Tokyo's sanctions, Foreign Ministry officials described them as "parallel with those taken by the United States." But it was acknowledged here that they fell short of the Reagan administration's measures and reflected Japan's desire to strike a balance between Washington's

tough posture and more the modest stance announced recently by West Germany and Britain.

The sanctions on the Soviet Union call for:

- Suspension of talks on the exchange of science and technology and the indefinite postponement of annual Japanese-Soviet trade talks at the working-level.

- Refusal of requests by Moscow for the enlargement of the Soviet trade office in Japan.

Jaruzelski's Meetings Held Crucial to Poland

By Brian Mooney

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, prepared Monday for meetings in Warsaw and Moscow which could be crucial to his political future and the situation in Poland.

The general faces the Communist Party's Central Committee on Wednesday for the first time since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13 and travels to Moscow early next month for an emergency summit with Kremlin leaders.

Informed sources said that the two meetings were closely linked. They said that the Polish party, shunted aside under martial law, was in disarray and wracked by internal rivalry with its image in the country at a low ebb.

Kremlin Approval

The Soviet Union has fully approved martial law but has indicated concern over the state of the Communist Party. Newspaper commentators have hinted that Moscow would like to see a return to civilian rule under full party control as soon as possible.

Gen. Jaruzelski's position as party leader had looked vulnerable before the announcement Sunday that he would be going to Moscow. Polish party sources had predicted that he would hand over his party leadership while retaining control of the army and the martial law National Salvation Council.

But the invitation to go to Moscow after the two-day party meeting appeared to indicate that a change in leadership was not imminent.

The Polish Central Committee

meeting and the Moscow talks were also expected to produce a clearer political line from Poland's rulers.

The Central Committee, elected at an extraordinary party congress last August at the height of the Solidarity free trade union's power, may press for some political relaxation while Moscow sources say that the Kremlin may want to see a more thorough return to orthodoxy.

New Attack on Solidarity

Zolnierz Wolności, the Polish Army daily, unleashed a new attack on Solidarity leaders on Monday, adding further weight to arguments that at least some sectors in Poland never want to see the union return.

The question was left open in government guidelines for future union structures that were published in all newspapers Monday.

The army daily accused Lech Walesa, interned leader of the union, of agreeing with proposals to liquidate Communism.

Meanwhile, Deputy Justice Minister Zdzislaw Jedrzejczak said that the maximum size of private farms in Poland is to be increased to 100 hectares from 20 hectares (250 from 50 acres) under a package of draft laws. Support for private farmers was one of the key demands of Solidarity.

[Western news agencies' transmission wires were restored Monday for the first time since Dec. 14, the day after martial law was declared. Incoming news agency wires were restored 10 days ago, but outgoing leased lines were not restored until Monday afternoon.]



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi presents the Third World award for 1981 to Tanzania's president, Julius K. Nyerere, Monday during the meeting of 44 developing nations in New Delhi.

Nyerere Appeals to Poor Nations To Form Unit to Deal With Rich

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania appealed Monday to the developing countries of the world to establish a technical secretariat that would marshal data and direct strategies to win concessions from the industrialized states on the restructuring of international economic relations.

Mr. Nyerere also pleaded for greater solidarity among the 122 diverse developing nations as he accepted the Third World prize for 1981 of \$100,000. The presentation of the award by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi occurred as 44 nations began three days of consultations on how to address the rich countries and how to accelerate cooperations between themselves and other nonindustrial states.

The 60-year-old Tanzanian president sought to internationalize the emphasis on distributive justice that he has tried to make the basis of the development of his own poor country, which has suffered

economic decline despite having received the second highest per capita levels of foreign aid after Israel. In Tanzania he had set the standard for development as "not going to the moon, but feeding ourselves," and in Monday's lecture he cautioned Third World countries "not to try to catch up with the industrialized north," which he said was impossible. Instead, the poorer countries should view development as banishing poverty and providing for basic needs of all people.

Equal Victims

As the consultative conference here tried to restart the North-South dialogue that came to a standstill after October's conference in Cancun, Mr. Nyerere in his lecture insisted that the term Third World embraced even the richer developing countries who he claimed were equally victims of the economic dominance exercised by the industrialized states.

"OPEC membership does not disqualify a country from membership of a group designated by its

powerlessness in relation to the institutions of world economic management," Mr. Nyerere said. He followed up this statement by urging greater unity and more political will among the 122 nations that comprise the so-called group of 77. The remark was significant in light of the refusal of Saudi Arabia to attend the consultative conference taking place in the hall where Mr. Nyerere was honored.

As with the conference, Mr. Nyerere emphasized two aspects of the developing nations halting lurch toward the new economic order: the older thrust on confrontation and negotiation with the West to wrest concessions on trade and aid; and the newer approach of developing more cohesive economic links within the Third World or what is now being called collective self-reliance.

He reflected his yearnings for a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth when he declared that the poor countries of the south "together constitute a majority of the world's population, and

Murdoch Orders 210 Layoffs as Times Talks Falter

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, owner of The Times and the Sunday Times said Monday night that he was dismissing 210 clerical employees, but would try to continue printing the paper.

It was not clear when the dismissals would take effect. Leaders of the three main print and clerical unions rejected the layoffs and said they would "determine their own action."

The announcement followed the breakdown of talks with union leaders over staff cuts that Mr. Murdoch says are necessary if the newspapers are to survive. He had threatened Feb. 8 to close both newspapers within 14 days if the 2,600-member staff was not cut to 2,000.

Mr. Murdoch, clearly aware that his action might provoke a walk-out, said that he was asking all employees of both papers to report for work as usual Tuesday.

Mr. Murdoch met Monday with the newspapers' five independent directors to discuss the negotiations.

West German Distrust of Foreigners Grows

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

BONN — They were professors all, men, by German measure, who could have easily chosen abstraction or euphemism.

Instead, they said this: "It is with great concern that we observe the undermining of the German people through the presence of several million foreigners and their families, the de-Germanization of our language, our culture and our national character."

The statement bore the signatures of 15 doctors of philosophy, law and medicine. After evoking the future of the German people, its welfare, and what was called its biological and cybernetic character, the professors drew the conclusion last month that the return of foreigners to their homelands from West Germany would bring to the federal republic "not only societal but ecological relief."

Earlier this month, a Social Democratic member of parliament, Rudolf Dreßler, expressed his disgust with the statement, de-

nouncing it as "horribly reminiscent of our recent past."

But the manifesto, later described by the professors as an "unauthorized draft," was symptomatic of one of the country's most deeply unsettling problems: the acknowledged growth of mistrust and contempt for foreigners living and working in Germany and the government's attempt to limit the growth of the foreign population in a time of economic trouble, an imagined competition for jobs, shortened tempers and limited memories.

Of all the achievements of post-war West Germany, perhaps the most significant in moral terms has been its success in banishing any current-day associations between the country and racism or prejudice. But now, as many of the assumptions about the country's strength and stability are being reconsidered, its sense of tolerance appears under strain.

"No doubt about it," said Friedrich Heßler, a member of the Free Democratic Party, in a parliamentary debate. "The hatred

of foreigners is there in a segment of our population."

A poll late last year reported that 79 percent of the population thinks there are too many foreigners in West Germany. Remarkably, it cut across all age and party affiliations; even a majority of the Green Party, the left-radical group that has grown out of the environmental lobby, fit the pattern. Social Democratic legislators from working-class districts say privately they don't like what they hear at home.

Turks Are Target

By the government's count there are 4.65 million foreigners in West Germany, or 7.5 percent of the total population, an increase of 16 percent over the last three years. The largest group are Turks, about 1.5 million, who live mostly in the big cities. Foreigners make up 22 percent of the population in Frankfurt, 18 percent in Stuttgart and 17 percent in Munich, with the highest concentrations of Turks living in West Berlin and the Ruhr city of Duisburg.

Most of the animosity is turned on the Turks, who have greater difficulty learning the language and come from a cultural background even further removed from the German mainstream than that of the largest remaining groups of immigrant workers — Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians.

Some of the developing prejudices are almost classic by American terms. Many foreigners are described as the German equivalent of "welfare cheats," bringing their families to the land of high unemployment benefits and virtually free medical care.

Their children, it is charged, bring down the level of instruction in the schools, with the result that some Protestants have tried to send their children to private, Roman Catholic schools.

Most of the prejudices do not stand up under careful inspection, but it does not seem to make much difference in a time of suspicion and dissatisfaction.

As far as the "welfare-cheat" charges go, foreigners make up (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Brezhnev's Tears at a General's State Funeral Revive Kremlin Guessing Game on Successor

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An unusual incident early last week lent fresh momentum to the guessing game as to who will succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet Communist Party when he dies or steps aside in the face of growing physical debility.

Soviet television news, which edits film of the party leadership with particular care, showed Mr. Brezhnev weeping profusely at the Moscow funeral of a relatively obscure army general.

The party leader, 75, was seen standing at attention before the coffin of Col. Gen. Konstantin S. Grushevoi, a Central Committee member whose links to Mr. Brezhnev went back to the Ukraine in the 1930s. From the coffin, Mr. Brezhnev went to a woman in black, apparently the widow, with tears streaming down his cheeks. It

was the first time that the Soviet people have been shown their leader thoroughly overcome by emotion.

Only three weeks ago, Mr. Brezhnev attended another state funeral, that of Mikhail A. Suslov, the party's chief ideologist, without betraying personal grief.

The Soviet president has been in

NEWS ANALYSIS

fluctuating health for several years but manages to continue his demanding public responsibilities. At his age, a show of emotion or fatigue during a lengthy ceremony is not surprising.

Yet, the transition to a new leader cannot be far away, and the death of Mr. Suslov, probably the second-ranking figure in the Soviet hierarchy, has spurred speculation as to who will eventually take over.

Listing candidates is an uncertain business. The Soviet leaders themselves, however, give occasional signals, and there have been several hints lately. Among them averages a few months under 70. It seems likely that one of the Politburo's older men will become an interim leader before age sweeps Mr. Brezhnev's associates away and replaces them with a hierarchy drawn from senior party and government officials now in their 50s.

Those looking for an interim

leader in the post-Brezhnev era have generally focused on two members of the Politburo, both long-time associates of Mr. Brezhnev: Andrei P. Kirilenko and Mr. Chernenko. For some years, Mr. Kirilenko appeared to have been the notable rise in rank and prestige of Konstantin U. Chernenko, 70, a protégé of Mr. Brezhnev whose attitudes, in so far as they can be discerned, make him something of a hard-liner in domestic matters, perhaps somewhat less so in foreign affairs.

Interim Leader

The most obvious characteristic of the Brezhnev Politburo is its age; with Mr. Suslov, 79, gone, it is inside track, but there have been signs that Mr. Brezhnev's preference lies with Mr. Chernenko. No Soviet leader has been able to pass the job to his personal choice, but recent developments appear to have strengthened Mr. Chernenko's hand.

If Mr. Chernenko succeeds in gaining a hold over Mr. Suslov's domain — his authority included responsibility for enforcing ideological rectitude in every sphere, from economic policy to the conduct of the armed forces, from education and the arts to the administration of Eastern Europe — it would give him a major power base that he has hitherto lacked. Perhaps more than any other Polit-

buro official, he has until now been identified as "Brezhnev's man," owing his authority almost entirely to a personal relationship that developed 30 years ago when he worked under Mr. Brezhnev in Moldavia.

Mr. Kirilenko is likewise a long-time associate of Mr. Brezhnev. But his career in Moscow has given him his own power base. As one of four Politburo members serving on the Central Committee Secretariat, he has for many years overseen day-to-day organization and has had a key role in appointments, particularly of provincial party officials.

In the 1970s, many regarded Mr. Kirilenko as the leading candidate for succession. But he is three months older than Mr. Brezhnev, and although in seemingly better health he could likely be nothing more than an interim figure.

Assessments of Mr. Kirilenko and Mr. Chernenko place them in opposing positions on at least one central issue: What to do about the country's sagging economy. Mr. Kirilenko, trained as an engineer, has aligned himself with those who stress the importance of technological innovation and an increase in labor productivity. By contrast, Mr. Chernenko has emphasized the need for greater labor discipline and more intensive ideological education.



POLITICAL CARNIVAL — The carnival parade of the West German city of Mainz Monday featured a huge figure of the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, trying to line up a Rubik's Cube with the German spelling for Poland.

Japan Will Impose Sanctions On Poland and Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions on Polish diplomats in retaliation for similar ones placed on Japanese serving in Poland since Dec. 13.

Foreign Ministry officials also said that, in the case of the Soviet Union, controls on official trade credits and the exchange of Cabinet-level officials — put in place since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979 — would remain in effect.

Since mid-1981, Japan has been extending official trade credits to the Russians on a case-by-case basis in line with similar practices in Western Europe. But officials said the amount of such credits "will naturally be smaller this year because we can't continue as if the Polish situation had never happened."

An official said that the question of the possible restriction of Japan's exports of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union would be taken up in negotiations with Western trading partners. Japan has been cautiously as-

sessing moves by the Western Europeans, and Tuesday's decision was shaped, to a significant degree, by their response. "So far, only the British and the Germans — only two — have come up with concrete measures even though the Polish question is a European question," said a Foreign Ministry official. "If the British and the Germans had taken stronger actions that would undoubtedly have affected our stance."

Belgium Announces Sanctions

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian government announced Monday a series of sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland in response to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The government banned travel to the two countries by ministers and senior civil servants, suspended talks to reschedule Polish debt falling due this year and pledged to support international diplomatic actions aimed at ending military rule in Poland.

The sanctions do not affect a Belgian participation, if any, in the natural gas pipeline Western Europe. Studies have shown in recent years here that Belgium could take as much as 177 billion cubic feet of gas a year.

"I don't see how these talks can be suspended," a source reported. "After France and West Germany have already negotiated their shares, I think our negotiations will be held as scheduled, although no official date has been set yet for these talks."

The government statement announcing the sanctions also said that Soviet and Polish applications for diplomatic and commercial visas will be more carefully screened and "scientific and technical contacts with Poland will be suspended."

3 Currencies Are Devalued After Negotiations in EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

ly opposed the size of the devaluation that Belgium had requested, saying it would give Belgian exports an unfair advantage. Even so, the final figure was one of the biggest parity changes in the EEC in years.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said that the devaluation was realistic and not excessive. "This is a once and for all operation," he declared. "For us it is definitive."

Belgian industry has been severely weakened by recession, it has the highest unemployment rate in the Common Market and its balance of payments is sinking deeper into deficit. Denmark also has economic difficulties, and Danish government officials said that the realignment would help boost Danish exports.

Luxembourg, however, the smallest EEC state with only 358,000 inhabitants, has become a thriving center for international banking operations and has a

healthy balance of payments surplus.

Luxembourg Finance Minister Jacques Santer said the devaluation "raises questions about our monetary association. We will negotiate certain parts of it," he said.

The governor of the Belgian central bank, Cecil de Strycker, said that the bank had not been consulted on either the principle or the size of the devaluation, but was simply informed of the government's decision.

One immediate benefit is expected to be a gradual decline in Belgian interest rates, now at about 14 1/2 percent for three-month and six-month deposits, and the discount rate of 14 percent. Danish industry expected little or no effects from its 3-percent devaluation. But Danish farmers were angry that for the first time a Common Market devaluation was not followed by corresponding adjustments in the so-called "green currencies," the EEC units of account in farm produce trade.

Mexico Launches Initiative For Central America Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

those who have stopped talking to each other or never have done so."

He stressed that it was essential for all parties to make "real concessions" in separate negotiations attacking the three key points of friction — relations between Cuba and the United States; El Salvador; and Nicaragua.

• He said that last November's meeting in Mexico City between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez opened the way for a dialogue between Washington and Havana.

• On El Salvador, Mr. López Portillo said that the possibilities of a negotiated solution were fast shrinking. "There is a compromise solution," he insisted. "I don't want to give details now, but this solution can be submitted to all interested parties for discussion."

• On Nicaragua, Mr. López Portillo offered a three-point strategy: That the United States should renounce any threat or use of force against Nicaragua; that once Nicaraguan exile bands are disarmed in Honduras and forbidden from training in the United States, Ni-

caragua should "simultaneously" renounce the acquisition of arms and aircraft and reduce the size of its army; and that Nicaragua should conclude nonaggression pacts with the United States and with its neighbors.

Former Ambassador's Criticism

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration's "bloody-mindedness" in Guatemala should serve as a warning against escalating U.S. military help to Central America's ruling juntas, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador said in a television interview Sunday.

Asked what the United States should do in El Salvador, Robert C. White, who was dismissed as ambassador to El Salvador last year after publicly disagreeing with administration policy, used the analogy of current U.S. policy in Guatemala.

Mr. White said more military help to the Guatemalan regime without more regard to fundamental human rights has led to government terrorism that has fed the ranks of insurgents.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet Pentecostalist to Get Ruling

MOSCOW — A Soviet woman Pentecostalist who staged a hunger strike in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has been told that the Soviet authorities will rule on her application to emigrate by the end of March, her sister told reporters Monday.

Lydia Vashchenko, one of seven Pentecostals who burst into the embassy in 1978 and refused to leave until they were given exit visas, ended her monthlong fast in January and flew home to the Siberian town of Chersky.

She immediately applied for an exit visa. U.S. officials said that if she were granted permission to leave it would indicate Moscow's willingness to let the other members of the group depart. The six remaining at the embassy are still living in the basement room they were assigned to in 1978.

Chad Claims to Recapture Town

PARIS — Conflicting reports emerged Monday night on a battle for control of the strategically important town of Oum Hadjer in eastern Chad.

Military sources in the Chadian capital of Ndjameña said government troops loyal to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei had recaptured the town and driven out the rebel forces of former Chadian Defense Minister Hissène Habré, the French news agency Agence France-Presse reported. In Paris Monday night, a representative for Col. Habré's forces denied the report and said his troops continued to occupy Oum Hadjer.

In 1980, Mr. Goukouni's forces drove Col. Habré's troops from Ndjameña with Libyan assistance. Col. Habré then took his forces to eastern Chad where they have continued to wage guerrilla warfare.

Elections Called for South Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri, declaring that he wants to avoid a civil war, said Monday that new elections to establish a regional People's Assembly in southern Sudan will be held next April.

The old Assembly and the High Executive Council, which functioned as a regional government, were dissolved by Mr. Nimeiri last October because of sharp differences among Southerners whether the South should remain one region or be divided into smaller districts. "We shall not allow a replay of the blood history," Mr. Nimeiri said, in an allusion to the 17-year civil war between the central government and South Sudan which ended in 1972.

Arab Ministers Begin 2-Day Meeting

RIYADH — Interior ministers of 19 Arab nations began a two-day meeting Monday to discuss organizing themselves into a permanent security council, within the framework of the Arab League.

The meeting opened in the Saudi capital 24 hours after the Saudi government signed a bilateral security agreement with Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. A similar accord was signed with Bahrain in December.

The government has also announced that it planned to extend the bilateral accords to Oman and Kuwait, the other two members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council.

Egypt Defines Policy on Arabs, Israel

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told parliament Monday that Egypt's policy was based on its "sense of belonging to the Arab world" and its "unshakable commitment to peace" with Israel.

"Egypt has covered much ground on the road to peace and it will definitely continue," Mr. Ali said, referring to the 33-month-old negotiations with Israel on autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "In welcoming a calculated and logical restoration of its brotherly ties with Arab countries, Egypt does not impose conditions and does not accept dictation of conditions aimed at bringing any change in its peace policy."

Seventeen Arab states severed diplomatic relations with Egypt and suspended aid to protest its conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Mr. Ali said that President Hosni Mubarak, on a recent tour of the United States and several West European countries, gave his leaders assurances of the balance between a reconciliation with other Arabs and peace with Israel.

2 Accused Soviet Spies Expelled by Singapore

SINGAPORE — Singapore on Monday ordered two Soviet nationals, one a diplomat, to leave within 24 hours after accusing them of spying.

A Home Ministry announcement said that Soviet diplomat Anatoli Larkin had tried to obtain sensitive military information from a Singapore Army officer and that Marine superintendent Alexander Bondarev had recruited a local businessman for his intelligence network.

The Soviet Embassy declined to comment on the expulsions. A Tass correspondent said the two men and their families would leave Singapore Monday night.

The government said the Mr. Larkin, the second secretary and press liaison officer at the Soviet Embassy, had posed as a Swedish journalist and offered money to the army officer "to entice him to cooperate." But it said the officer reported the matter to his superiors.

Mr. Bondarev, who was employed by the government-owned Keppel shipyard, had induced the local businessman to cooperate by promising him business deals, it said.

Singapore's action followed recent expulsions of Soviet diplomats over spy charges from two other members of the Association of South East Asian Nations. Indonesia this month expelled two Soviet diplomats and the manager of the Soviet Aeroflot's Jakarta office; Malaysia ordered three Soviet diplomats to leave in July.

Indonesia and Malaysia did not interrupt diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union because of the expulsions, and Singapore was not expected to either, official sources said. Singapore and Moscow established diplomatic ties in June, 1968. This was the first time that any Soviet diplomat had been asked to leave Singapore for espionage activities.

Singapore has been a severe critic of Soviet policies in Cambodia and has accused Moscow of trying to spread its influence in the region through Vietnam. But Singapore said it was not a participant.

Despite the large amounts of aid that Tanzania has received, Mr. Nyerere has become widely admired for his independent stance and nonaligned postures. Last year he refused to accept World Bank funds until the bank altered conditions he thought dishonorable.

Mr. Nyerere has his critics and four years ago one of these, a Scandinavian ambassador who while serving in Dar es Salaam funneled grant assistance to Tanzania said he believed that by emphasizing Christian charity, equity and fairness, the Tanzanian president had failed to take account of man's intrinsic venality and competitive nature.

Mr. Nyerere has claimed that some progress has been made in isolating specific inequities such as the sharply fluctuating prices in commodities, the high cost of energy, and rising inflation that he said hit the poorest the hardest.

He lauded the declarations of the Brandt commission and last year's conference of developing countries in Caracas but said that no progress had been made on implementing any of the remedies suggested.

port leaders always have maintained that political ideologies should not be a barrier for economic and cultural ties between countries.

Details of Passed Secrets

JAKARTA (Reuters) — An Indonesian arrested this month for spying gave the Soviet Union details of research that could help Soviet submarines slip undetected between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, authoritative sources said Monday.

Lt. Col. Sudaryanto, now waiting to be charged after allegedly passing film and documents to a Soviet military attaché, gave him the result of four years of joint U.S.-Indonesian hydrographic research that cost tens of millions of dollars, the sources said.

A high-level Indonesian official said the documents included detailed information that would allow Soviet submarines to pass through Indonesian territorial waters with much less danger of detection by sonar devices.

Nyerere Tells Poor to Unite

(Continued from Page 1)

possess the largest part of certain raw materials; but we have no control and hardly any influence over the manner in which the nations of the world arrange their economic affairs in international rule making; we are recipients, not participants.

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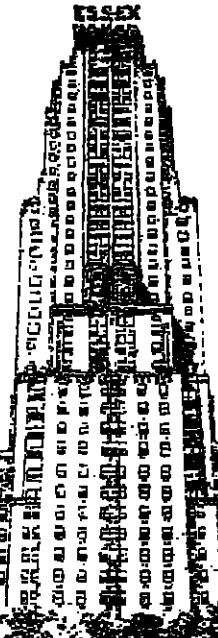
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Writer Admits Faking Article for N.Y. Times on Cambodia

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

CALPE, Spain — A 24-year-old American free-lance writer has admitted after three days of questioning that an article he wrote for The New York Times Magazine about a trip with Khmer Rouge guerrillas to Cambodia was a fabrication.

The writer, Christopher Jones, was found Friday night while in hiding in this Mediterranean resort town. Sunday morning, he admitted that he had not visited Asia last year in preparation for the Dec. 20 Times article but had concocted it without even leaving Spain.

Confronted by a Times editor and two correspondents investigating a charge that he had not visited Cambodia last year, Mr. Jones said that he had invented the tale, using his imagination and material he claimed to have gathered in two 1980 visits to western Cambodia.

An account of one of those visits was published with Mr. Jones' byline in the Oct. 20, 1980, Asian edition of Time magazine along with another article on Cambodia. Sunday, Mr. Jones said that he had lifted quotations and an entire paragraph from the Time dispatches, weaving them into The Times magazine article, and that he had plagiarized a passage from André Malraux's "The Royal Way," a novel set in Cambodia.

"It was a gamble — that was it," said Mr. Jones, acknowledging the fabrication in an interview with Edward Klein, editor of The Times

Magazine; this correspondent, who is The Times' Madrid bureau chief, and Henry Kamm, who recently concluded a five-year tour as the newspaper's Bangkok-based Asian diplomatic correspondent.

"Unfortunately, the gamble was too big, and wasn't sufficiently researched, or tied down," Mr. Jones said. "The gamble was a mistake."

Mr. Jones asserted that he had decided to make up the account of a month with the guerrilla forces of former Pol Pot because he did not have enough money to finance a trip to Cambodia. He showed a letter and a telegram that he said showed that Khmer Rouge officials had authorized a visit.

Instead of going, he said, he spent last July inventing the account in his parents' seafront apartment here and in a hilltop villa in Calpe that he shares with Eva Fitzek, a 52-year-old German physiotherapist.

Moral Question
Mr. Jones and Mrs. Fitzek said that after the article was finished in August they drove to Locarno, Switzerland, where they mailed the dispatch to New York. The aim of this subterfuge was to heighten the impression that Mr. Jones had just flown from Thailand to Switzerland to rest after the rigors of his jungle adventure.

Mr. Jones declined on several occasions to respond to suggestions that he had done something morally wrong. Asked if he felt worse about perpetrating the hoax or having been caught, Mr. Jones

said: "Maybe it's too early to tell. Maybe it's fair to say that I'm still in a state of shock."

In New York, A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The Times, said:

"We checked his reputation and were informed by a publication for which he had worked in Asia that he was a reliable journalist. After his piece came in, it was put through checking procedures — scrutiny by editors, researchers and telephone conversations with the author on many points."

"But in this case, these procedures failed to uncover the clues in the text that would have led us to doubt the veracity of the piece."

"We do not feel that the fact the writer was a liar and hoaxes removes our responsibility. It is our job to uncover any falsehood or errors."

"The major mistake we made is in not following our customary procedures in showing an article in a specialized subject by any writer without outstanding credentials in the field to one of our own specialists."

"I regret this whole sad episode and the lapse in our procedures that made it possible."

Mr. Jones' article purported to be an account of his adventures in southwestern Cambodia where the Pol Pot forces command a jungle redoubt that is under heavy pressure from Vietnamese occupation forces.

One other passage that might have raised doubts was Mr. Jones' tale of combat concluding with a strong suggestion that, from the

front line and with the aid of field glasses, he glimpsed Pol Pot on a distant hillside. The elusive Cambodian leader has not been seen by outsiders since 1979, and the site of the clash — the remote and treacherous Cardamom mountain range — has not been visited by Western observers since the fighting between Vietnamese and Cambodians broke out in 1978.

On Jan. 13 The Village Voice noted the evident plagiarism of a Malraux passage depicting a blind Cambodian minstrel. Mr. Jones used the passage to end his article, evoking the devastation of Cambodia in Malraux's words. Confronted with this accusation, he said, "I needed a piece of color."

In light of the plagiarism charge, The Times on Jan. 15 sent a letter to Mr. Jones demanding an explanation and canceled an assignment for another article. Repeated attempts to reach him by phone were unavailing.

Ruse Admitted

The Washington Post reported last Thursday that a Khmer Rouge official in Bangkok said that Mr. Jones had not visited the guerrilla enclaves in 1981. Mr. Rosenthal ordered a full investigation of the matter and directed Mr. Klein and Mr. Kamm to fly to join this correspondent in Spain, where Mr. Jones was last reported.

On Friday night, this correspondent visited Mrs. Fitzek's villa and asked about Mr. Jones, who had left a message the day before on the answering machine of The Times' Madrid bureau, saying he was in Malta. After half an hour, Mrs. Fitzek abandoned the Malta ruse, and called Mr. Jones from a hiding place in the villa.

This correspondent began questioning Mr. Jones Saturday. He was joined by Mr. Klein, who arrived in Calpe from New York, and Sunday they were joined by

Mr. Kamm, who is now the newspaper's Rome bureau chief.

At first Mr. Jones insisted he had made the trip to Cambodia. During different conversations, he offered conflicting dates for a supposed arrival in Bangkok and his departure from Cambodia.

Shaken by the unraveling of his story, he fell mute. Then, urged on by his questioners, he confessed the hoax. "I wanted to do the job, but I couldn't," he said. "I had to do my best from what I had, and consequently reconstructed it."

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Budget director David A. Stockman addresses the governors meeting as Delaware Gov. Pierre S. du Pont 4th, right, listens.

U.S. Governors Link Budget Cuts, Reform

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Some of the nation's governors said Monday that they are convinced the success of President Reagan's "New Federalism" plan is fundamentally linked to his 1983 budget proposal that would cut \$10 billion from aid to the states.

"I don't think there is any way in this world you can separate the concept, the philosophical approach of New Federalism from the budget," Gov. William P. Clements Jr., Republican of Texas, said. "They're just linked together."

At Sunday's opening of the midwinter meeting of the National Governors' Association, the governors said the states must be financially strong to be able to assume responsibility for 43 federal programs, as envisioned by Mr. Reagan.

They offered to negotiate terms of the sweeping transfer of governmental functions proposed by Mr. Reagan.

"The strong desire [is for] no more of those devastating budget cuts and let's reinvigorate our economy to put our people back to work," Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., Democrat of California, said Monday. "In that context, federalism has some really good prospects."

Reagan Meetings Set

The governors were to hold meetings with Mr. Reagan and other administration officials Monday, and the president is to host a formal dinner for them Tuesday night.

Despite an administration request that they divorce discussions of next year's budget from Mr. Reagan's longer-term goal of decentralizing government, the governors made it clear Sunday that, for them, the two are intertwined.

They did agree, however, to deal with those proposals without considering the overall problems of the economy, a tactic that some Democrats insisted was impossible. They also ruled out taxes and military spending as topics for discussion at the annual winter meet-

ing of the National Governors' Association.

The decisions were made on unanimous votes in a closed meeting attended by nearly 45 governors. The participants also decided that before their conference ends Tuesday they would probably offer counterproposals to Mr. Reagan's New Federalism plan.

The argument for taking a limited look at the New Federalism proposals came from David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Issue Called 'Severable'

"The budget is wholly severable from the federalism plans," he told the governors.

The concept, he said, "transcends the budget numbers of the hour" and is too important to be allowed to be dragged down by disputes about aid to the states in the fiscal year 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

But when the governors then went into closed session, Scott M. Matheson, Democrat of Utah, argued that the issues could not be separated, and none of the other governors supported Mr. Stockman's view, according to a source who took notes at the meeting.

The source also reported that several governors said they thought Mr. Stockman's answers to other questions had shown that the administration was not locked into the federalism plan Mr. Reagan proposed in his State of the Union message.

Mr. Reagan proposed the transfer of the 43 government programs, including welfare and food stamps, to the states. In return, the states would be relieved of the entire cost of Medicaid — the medical assistance program for the poor — and given access to a trust fund of revenue from excise taxes and a tax on oil company profits.

Sources close to the situation suggested that the governors might recommend a federal takeover of Medicaid in exchange for states assuming many smaller programs but not the food stamp program or Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Increase in Complaints of Age Bias Prompt Calls for Tighter U.S. Law

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Complaints that employers have discharged and demoted workers solely on the basis of their age have soared in the past two years, prompting new congressional interest in finding ways to discourage such action.

The House Select Committee on Aging will make public this week a report showing that formal charges of such discrimination filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission rose to nearly 9,500 during 1981, an increase of more than 75 percent from the 1979 total.

A survey by the committee also indicates that more than half the employees with a complaint serious enough to bring to a law firm specializing in age discrimination had not gone into court to protect their rights, for a variety of reasons.

"Age discrimination has crept into every pore of the workplace," declared Rep. Claude D. Pepper, Democrat of Florida and chairman of the committee. "It stalks mature workers and severs them from their livelihoods, often at the peak of their careers."

The committee survey indicated that age discrimination affects all types of employment and workers of all ages, although it is most common among those in their 50s. About half the cases surveyed occurred in the manufacturing industry, a fifth in the service industry and an eighth in wholesale and retail trade.

Complaints Being Heard

At a hearing this week, the committee will take testimony from several persons who say they are victims of age discrimination, including two former executives of major department stores who contend that they were discharged solely because of their age after maintaining productive careers.

John D. Staley, former vice president for personnel and organization of Abraham & Straus, will tell the committee that the retail chain fired, retained or demoted 33 of its 36 executives who were 45 or older during the period from 1976 to 1981. He has filed suit against Federated Department Stores, the parent corporation.

Mr. Staley was relieved of his duties at Abraham & Straus in 1979 at the age of 57, little more than a year after he had been given a \$35,000-a-year salary increase, to \$120,000, and a new contract. He was told then, he says, that the move was made because of his age. He was discharged in 1981 by an official he had never met.

Also appearing before the committee will be Raymond A. Allen, former vice president for personnel of Marshall Field & Co., who has a similar age discrimination suit pending in federal court. Both he and Mr. Staley will be asked to describe the personnel policies of their former employers with respect to older workers.

Rep. Pepper has introduced legislation that would prohibit mandatory retirement at any age. Under existing law, no one 40 to 70 years old can be required to retire

because of age. Rep. Pepper's bill would also require employers to continue making pension payments and providing life insurance at the same rate to workers who decide to stay on the job beyond 65.

The congressman is also studying proposals to require employers to submit information about the age distribution of their work force, as they currently do with respect to race and sex, and to permit federal courts to award damages for pain and suffering in age discrimination suits, as some state courts already do.

"Those who lose their jobs because of age discrimination often

never recover from the shock of the experience," Rep. Pepper said.

The committee report on age discrimination says that the increase in complaints to the EEOC may be the result of "intensified discriminatory activity by employers" or of new attention directed toward the enforcement agency when it was given age jurisdiction in 1978. However, no studies have been conducted to determine the cause.

The "most likely explanation" for the recent activity, the report says, is widespread publicity given Congress' decision in 1978 to increase from 65 to 70 the permissible age for mandatory retirement.

Japanese Nuclear Experts in Russia Said to Have Been Gassed, Robbed

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Four high-ranking Japanese nuclear experts were gassed with a sleep-inducing chemical and robbed three weeks ago as they rode aboard the Soviet Union's Red Arrow express train from Moscow to Leningrad, according to authoritative Japanese sources.

The incident was said to have occurred early Jan. 26. The sources said that the four men, part of a delegation invited by the Soviet government to a nuclear energy symposium, reported the loss of their passports, visas and money but did not report losing any documents that might have been considered industrial secrets.

The day after the episode, police informed the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that they had arrested

two men from Soviet Georgia, who confessed to stealing the documents and money. Police said the conductor of the car was also gassed, as were Soviet passengers in other cars that were not locked down inside.

The two men were said to have thrown the four stolen passports from the train. Police said they recovered all four from the snow, three bearing marks indicating they had been run over by a train.

The sources said that Japanese authorities are nevertheless inclined to believe that the incident was a Soviet attempt at industrial espionage. They are skeptical of the explanation of the incident, partly because Soviet police have not provided the names of the two robbers.

2 Irish Parties Begin To Seek Coalition Allies

United Press International

DUBLIN — Ireland's two main parties began courting a handful of independent members of parliament Monday in a bid to form a government following the inconclusive general election on Thursday.

The election resulted in Ireland's second parliamentary stalemate within a year, and political commentators have begun talking of a third general election.

Premier Garret FitzGerald's outgoing coalition government of Fine Gael and Labor will hold a Cabinet meeting Tuesday to assess its position and work out strategy for enticing support from the uncommitted members of parliament.

The Fianna Fail party of opposition leader Charles Haughey won

81 seats in the election and Mr. FitzGerald's coalition, 78, with Fine Gael taking 63 and Labor 15. Independents won 4 seats and Sinn Féin, the workers party, 3. This means that, without the backing of several independents, neither the Fianna Fail nor the FitzGerald coalition can control of the 166-seat parliament, which meets March 9.

Talks Are Set

The Fianna Fail has set up talks with the independents and Sinn Féin members of parliament. The Labor Party will hold its own conference to decide whether to press ahead with a coalition partnership or support Mr. FitzGerald in opposition.

Mr. Haughey, a controversial figure within his own party since he took power in 1979 after the resignation of Premier Jack Lynch, was having his own problems. His election as party leader created some bitterness among Lynch supporters. Several of Mr. Haughey's staunchest party supporters lost their seats to Mr. Lynch's followers in the election.

However, it is not believed that any move will be made to oust Mr. Haughey while he is conducting negotiations with the uncommitted members of parliament.

But one newspaper estimated there was a majority of anti-Haughey men now in the Fianna Fail parliamentary group. The anti-Haughey forces were strengthened by opinion polls that gave Mr. FitzGerald a 23-percent lead over Mr. Haughey in popularity ratings.

Cheysson Holds Talks On Iraqi Nuclear Plant

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, on an official visit to Iraq, has met with government officials and discussed reconstruction of the Osirak nuclear power reactor destroyed by an Israeli bombing raid, Baghdad radio reported Monday.

The French-built Osirak reactor was destroyed on June 7 by the Israelis, who claimed it would have been used to produce plutonium to make an atomic bomb. France said earlier that the reactor was designed only for peaceful purposes and that it would discuss rebuilding of the plant.

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Kenya's Asians Find Little Security in Success

By Bernd Debusmann

NAIROBI — Prosperous, hard-working and unloved, Kenya's Asian community has fallen victim to its own success.

Although they account for less than 1 percent of Kenya's 17 million population, Asians are estimated to control roughly a quarter of the entire gross domestic product of around \$4 billion a year.

"We are doing well, we are mak-

ing money, we are successful," said a young businessman whose family came to Kenya from India at the turn of the century. "But none of us feel really at home here; none of us feel secure."

Idi Amin's wholesale expulsion of the flourishing Asian community from Uganda 10 years ago is still fresh in the community's memory. And its sense of insecurity was deepened by a stinging attack on Kenyan Asians by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi on Feb. 7.

"Ruining the Economy"

"Instead of Asians using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins," he charged, "Asians in this country are ruining the economy by smuggling currency out and even hoarding essential goods and selling them through the back door."

In Kenya, the term "Asian" denotes people from the Indian subcontinent, many of them descendants of the 20,000 Indians brought to Kenya by their British colonial masters between 1895 and 1902 to build a railroad line from the Indian Ocean to the shore of Lake Victoria.

"From now on, anybody found

hoarding or smuggling will be punished severely," Mr. Moi said. "If he is an Asian, he will be deported immediately, regardless of whether he is a [Kenyan] citizen or not; if he is a Kenyan African, he will have his [business] license canceled."

[In a renewed attack on corrupt businessmen who he claimed are engaging "in evil acts of economic sabotage," Mr. Moi said Monday that he had received information that a Moslem Shiite community in Kenya smuggled 120 million shillings (\$12 million) out of the country last year. The Associated Press reported.]

[The Kenya news agency said that Mr. Moi summoned members of the Asian community and the Chamber of Commerce to State House and revealed that he had received a letter "from a patriot of Asian origin" disclosing the alleged currency smuggling by the Khoja Shia Ithna-Ashari Jamaat community.]

[He was quoted as saying that the letter claimed the money was collected from the community's members in Kenya as "a religious tax" and sent to Iraq or deposited in a priest's account in a London bank. AP reported.]

Population Estimates Vary

Estimates of the size of the Asian community vary widely, from 79,000 to about 140,000. More than 45,000 Asians hold Kenyan passports.

It is by far the largest Asian community on the African continent outside South Africa, where the number of Indians is estimated at around 800,000. Small commu-

nities, mostly engaged in trading, exist in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Third World diplomats in Nairobi say that they feel the president's attack on Asians was more bark than bite, aimed chiefly at singling out a scapegoat for Kenya's deteriorating economy.

The Asians are a convenient target. They control more than 90 percent of the retail trade — the most visible part of the economy — and Africans tend to blame periodic shortages of essential goods and high prices on Indian traders.

Transfers Admitted

In private conversations, Asian merchants admit that members of the community contravene Kenya's tight foreign currency regulations to move their profits abroad, mostly to Britain, Canada and the United States.

Some of the money is shipped out hidden in suitcases. Three days after Mr. Moi's speech this month, officials at Nairobi airport arrested a Kenyan Asian trying to smuggle out \$30,000 in an assortment of currency.

Economists say larger sums are being moved out through complicated banking arrangements or fraudulent invoicing of goods shipped to and from industrialized countries.

"To put it bluntly, almost all of us are here for one reason only — to make money," said the young Asian businessman. "Not many think there is a long-term future for us in this country, so the money is shipped out. And the less secure we feel, the more goes out."



NEEDLE JUMPER — Parachutist Wayne Allwood celebrated on the ground with champagne Monday after having landed on the Sydney Tower, Australia's tallest structure. Allwood, 28, jumped from a helicopter at 900 meters (about 3,000 feet) and, in photo at left, approaches the 1,000-foot tower. He then used an auxiliary chute to descend to Hyde Park.

Cigarette Smoking Is 'Major Cause' Of Several Cancers, U.S. Reports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking is "a major cause" of cancer of the lung, larynx and esophagus and "a contributory factor" in bladder, kidney and pancreatic cancer, the surgeon general reported Monday.

Although the surgeon general began compiling reports on smoking in 1964, the annual one issued Monday is the first devoted to assessing the associations between smoking and specific types of cancer.

The report by Surgeon General C. Everett Koop described lung cancer as largely a preventable disease and estimated that 85 percent of lung cancer deaths could be avoided if Americans never smoked.

Dr. Koop cited various studies suggesting that 22 percent to 38 percent of all cancer deaths can be attributed to smoking and that all of those are "potentially avoidable if smoking did not exist as a human behavior."

412,000 Deaths in 1980

Cancer was responsible for 412,000 deaths in the United States in 1980 and is expected to claim 430,000 lives in 1982, he said.

Lung cancer has been the leading cause of cancer death among males in the United States since the 1950s. It will become the leading cause of cancer deaths among females during this decade if the trend continues, the study said.

Dr. Koop's report re-emphasized previously documented statistics showing that cigarette smokers, in general, die at an earlier age than nonsmokers.

He said there is not enough evidence to conclude that nonsmokers get lung cancer from inhaling cigarette smoke from people smoking near them, but added that "the evidence does raise concern about a possible serious public health problem."

The death rates for male smokers are twice that of male nonsmokers, while the death rate for female smokers is about 30 percent higher than that for female nonsmokers, he said.

Police Are Purged In Mozambique

The Associated Press

LISBON — Nearly 400 agents of Mozambique's security police have been dismissed on a variety of charges, the Security Ministry announced Monday in Maputo, the capital.

A dispatch from Maputo carried by the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported the ministry statement pointed to "lack of discipline, laziness and infiltration" as the general basis for the official action.

The ministry specified false statements, abuse of privileges, corruption, illegality, alcoholism, falsification of documents, lack of respect for the public and unauthorized absences from duty as causes for the dismissals. Most of the dismissals, the ministry note read, followed complaints from members of the public. There were also many cases of persons duped by outlaws passing themselves off as agents.

Dr. Koop's report also stated that there is a link between the number of cigarettes smoked per day and the death rate from cancer, and the longer a former smoker avoids cigarettes the lower his cancer death rate.

The report, entitled: "The Health Consequences of Smoking: Cancer," contradicts an analysis of data on the effects of smoking collected by the Tobacco Institute, the association representing the smoking products industry.

The industry report, issued Thursday in anticipation of the surgeon general's analysis, concluded that there is no direct evidence that smoking causes any kind of cancer.

Cigar and pipe smoking are cau-

sal factors for lung and laryngeal, oral cavity and esophageal cancer, the surgeon general's report said. Long-term use of snuff "appears to be a factor in the development of cancers of the oral cavity, particularly cancers of the cheek and gum," according to the report.

Combining alcohol and cigarettes increases the risk of cancer of the larynx, oral cavity and esophagus, the report said. It said that 95 percent of those who have stopped smoking did so without help from an organized stop-smoking program. The most successful programs in helping smokers to quit are those that emphasize the social and immediate consequences of stopping rather than the long-term health consequences, it said.

Disease-Causing Agent May Be New Organism

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of scientists in San Francisco has reported evidence suggesting the existence of an infectious organism with characteristics unlike any organism known.

The scientists, led by Dr. Stanley B. Prusiner at the University of California at San Francisco, have been studying the infectious agent that causes scrapie, a disease that destroys the nervous system of sheep and resembles some human neurological disorders.

Dr. Prusiner's colleagues say the agent long known to cause the disease appears similar to a virus, but is much smaller than known viruses and with little or no nucleic acid, the genetic material that is the basic substance of viruses.

It is so small that it has no recognizable shape when examined under an electron microscope, according to Dr. Prusiner. The team has proposed that it be named a "prion," for "protein" — because it appears to be a protein — and infectious.

The prion would be considered a new organism if it is proved able to reproduce itself without nucleic acids, DNA or RNA, which is believed essential for all known types of reproduction.

The scientists described their data in a paper submitted to the journal *Science*. A detailed presentation was made at a conference last week.

If the assertions are proved correct, the finding would represent a new class of organism, according to scientists.

Scrapie is one of the diseases caused by what is known as a slow infectious agent. Such agents have been proposed as possible causes of degenerative neurological disorders: senility, multiple sclerosis and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the Lou Gehrig disease.

Scrapie has been known since the 18th century and the infectious agent was identified decades ago. Dr. Prusiner said in a telephone interview that, through the use of newer techniques of chemical purification, his team had accumulated data that describe the molecular architecture of the scrapie agent.

There is some doubt about the structure of the agent. "We haven't purified it yet," Dr. Prusiner said. He said tests had excluded it from

other known categories, such as bacteria and viruses, and had shown that it was not a viroid, one of the smallest infectious agents known. Perhaps the biggest puzzle is how the organism reproduces. "We're really baffled," Dr. Prusiner said, because "we cannot find a nucleic acid."

In assessing the findings, he said: "Did the San Francisco group find something that was never before known to exist? The answer is no. Have they discovered properties about this agent that makes the agent really incredible? The answer is yes."

He added: "People knew the scrapie agent but they didn't know what it was. We're now pulling together what is becoming clear as the grand architecture of the agent and then we are going to want to fill in the details."

Groups Say Cuba Holds About 1,000 Political Prisoners

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two organizations monitoring political prisoners in Cuba say in a report that about a thousand are being held.

The two groups — Of Human Rights, and the Association of Former Political Prisoners of Cuba — said some prisoners had been detained for up to 20 years on general charges of "conspiring against the powers of the state."

According to the report, issued Saturday, former prisoners and prison visitors have reported psychological and physical torture; that political prisoners are not allowed the same visiting privileges as common criminals; and that the roughest treatment is meted out to political prisoners who have refused to wear the uniforms of common criminals.

The study details conditions in prisons, and lists 292 political prisoners whose cases have been documented first-hand. Among them are several writers and young men who have refused to serve with Cuban forces abroad.

The organization called Of Human Rights was formed here six years ago by Georgetown University students. The Association of Former Political Prisoners of Cuba is based in Union, N.J.

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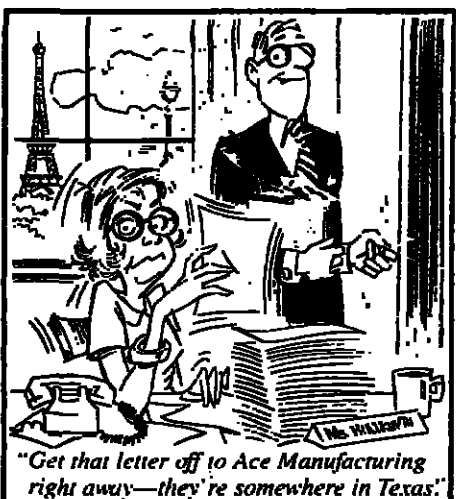
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France Presses Case of Family Jailed in Libya as Spies

PARIS — French officials say that a Libyan court has sentenced Denise Dupont, 57, and her sons Alain, 24, and Jean-Claude, 20, to terms of life imprisonment on charges of spying, and then put the mother and the younger son in a mental hospital for "simplicity of mind."

The Duponts, charged with spying for the United States and Israel, were sentenced Sunday. Friends of the family here termed the Libyan charges "ludicrous."

The Foreign Ministry Monday summoned the Libyan chargé d'affaires to a meeting for an explanation of the Libyan action, Reuters reported.

In Libya, the agency reported, French officials said the verdicts came as a surprise after Libyan authorities had indicated the trial was expected to lead to the family's release.

In Paris, diplomatic sources gave credence to press suggestions that the sentences could be part of a calculated strategy by the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi. The sources suggested that Col. Qadhafi may have wanted to signal his displeasure at France's opposition to Libyan intervention last year in the Chad civil war, Reuters said.

Friends and neighbors of the Duponts here said they plan to hold a protest demonstration outside the Libyan Embassy.

Robert Fromont, a friend of the Duponts who had pressed for their release since their arrest April 28, 1980, said that he had provided the Libyans with "medical papers attesting that the Duponts are intellectually incapable of carrying out the crimes they have been charged with."

French officials said the Duponts, who come from a small country town in northern France, arrived in Libya in January, 1980, on three-month tourist visas. The sons were illegally employed in a Tripoli paint company, and all three Duponts were arrested after a routine identification check, the officials said.

15 Are Killed, 61 Injured by Tehran Bomb

Explosives Planted Outside Barracks

BEIRUT — A bomb hidden in a garbage truck blew up outside a Revolutionary Guards barracks in east Tehran Monday, killing 15 people and wounding 61, including children, the Iranian news agency said.

The force of the blast destroyed the truck, gouged a nine-foot crater in the street, wrecked 20 nearby cars and blew out windows more than 1,000 feet away, the agency said. Most victims appeared to be early morning rush-hour commuters waiting for buses in the district, it said.

Statements issued in Tehran indicated that officials blamed the blast on the Mujahideen-Khalu urban guerrilla group, which has been waging a campaign of bombings and assassinations against the fundamentalist Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Tehran Radio said Ayatollah Khomeini on Monday resumed his audiences, which were to have been suspended until the end of the month, and told visitors that he had "laughed over the stupidity" of foreign reports that he was dying. Agency France-Presse reported from Tehran.

"The explosion was so powerful that the truck had been smashed into pieces, therefore it was not possible to determine the type of explosives used," the news agency quoted the Tehran police chief as saying. He was identified only as Col. Niknejad.

Demonstration Held

Government-run Tehran radio said that people converged on the scene of the blast to condemn "counterrevolutionaries," a term reserved for insurgents. The radio said the crowd held a street demonstration shouting "death to America."

The broadcast said the bomb exploded outside the barracks of the Revolutionary Guards, Iran's militia. The news agency said at least three of those killed were guardsmen and two were children.

The news agency said that one of the damaged houses belonged to a member of Parliament it identified only as Dr. Sheibani.

A Revolutionary Guard spokesman, reached by telephone from Beirut, said that although the bomb was "near the barracks, it has nothing to do with the Revolutionary Guards." He did not elaborate.

Word of the blast came shortly before the agency announced a new crackdown on the guerrillas in Iran's northeastern Khorasan province.

U.S. High Court Withholds Access To Files on Yazdi

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to let The Washington Post immediately get information which the State Department says may jeopardize, if published, the safety of former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and another official.

The justices stood by a commitment, made Nov. 9, to study the government's attempt to block the newspaper's access to State Department files. The Post had filed a lawsuit after officials refused to release information telling whether Mr. Yazdi and Ali Behzadnia are U.S. citizens.

Government lawyers told the Supreme Court that "disclosure of such information, if it exists, (likely) would result in physical harm to the two men." Both men were last reported by the Western press to be in Iran.

Mr. Yazdi left his position as Iranian foreign minister shortly after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Iran in Nov. 4, 1979. He subsequently was elected to Iran's parliament. Mr. Behzadnia had been a senior officer in the Iranian Ministry of National Guidance, and has since been reported to hold a post in the Iranian Red Crescent, the equivalent of the Red Cross.

Post lawyers told the court that The Iran Times reported Nov. 13 that Mr. Behzadnia now lives in Michigan and that two recently published books report that Mr. Yazdi is a U.S. citizen. Because of such reports, the Post's lawyers said, any additional harm to the privacy interests of both men would be, at most, minimal.

New Zealand Is to Send Aircra to Sinai Force

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand will contribute two helicopter flight and support crews — about 40 men — to the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said Monday.

The crews would form part of a helicopter unit with Australia to ferry U.S. civilian observers to the force, which will police the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal in April. Mr. Muldoon said the crews would carry personal weapons only and the helicopters would not be armed. They were expected to arrive in Sinai by March 20.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. Edward J. HAND respectfully announces the death of Mrs. CAPRICE BADRUTT-HAND. The religious service will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 50 Av. Hoch, Paris 8^e on Tuesday, February 23, 1982 at 9.15 a.m.



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Israeli Forces Near South Lebanon Seen as a Warning to PLO, Syria

Drew Middleton is military affairs correspondent of The New York Times.

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The position of the Israeli forces facing southern Lebanon is considered extremely strong by U.S. analysts.

However, these analysts report that there has been no evidence that the Israelis are prepared, at the moment, for anything more than giving an explicit warning to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Army and Air Force in Lebanon.

To make this clear, the Israelis have carried out stepped-up patrol movements along the Lebanese-Israeli frontier employing armored infantry units. There is no evidence, the American sources said, that the Israelis have found it necessary to move heavy artillery units into the area.

The Israelis, they reason, with command of the air, do not need big guns to support their patrols. The heavy artillery would be used, it is assumed, only if the Syrian Army were to intervene in strength in southern Lebanon.

American and other Western analysts report that the Israelis have

NEWS ANALYSIS

two motorized infantry brigades near the frontier, with one ready to move immediately and the other available for early support. Any intervention by the Syrian Army, the sources said, would invite Israeli mobilization and the prospect of a full-scale war which, the conventional opinion of the region says, Syria does not want but is not afraid to fight.

The Israeli Air Force is regarded as the key to military superiority in the area despite the deployment of Syrian surface-to-air missiles in the Bekaa Valley.

The strength of the PLO north of the Israeli frontier is uncertain. Some estimates appear to count families and camp followers in the overall strength. The best estimate available to the West is that there are about 1,100 armed men in the Tyre-Sidon area, with another 3,200 in close support to the north. This force could not hope to check an Israeli invasion without significant Syrian assistance. The number of Syrian troops in Lebanon is put at 25,000 members of the Arab Deterrent Force composed of two armored and two mechanized infantry battalions plus a commando battalion.

A more likely form of reinforcement in the event of an Israeli foray into southern Lebanon is the Palestine Liberation Army Brigade. This is 6,000 strong, according to British sources, and is commanded by Syrian officers. The brigade's equipment, by the standards of the region, is impressive, and includes medium tanks, 122mm multiple rocket launchers, surface-to-surface missiles and anti-tank missiles.

The brigade, the sources said, has been trained intensively since last summer and held its first full-scale exercise in early September.

Any Syrian move south, the analysts said, would be possible only if the air force was committed in support of the ground troops. To date, the Syrians have followed normal procedure with three fighter squadrons on alert. One of these flies daily reconnaissance missions along the Bekaa Valley.

The dominant opinion among American and other NATO analysts is that if the Israelis did decide to move into southern Lebanon, the operations would not end with the destruction of PLO strongholds in the region immediately north of the frontier. These sources expect that the offensive would develop into a full-scale drive northward to the Litani River.

The consensus among military analysts is that Israel has the air, the ground and the veteran formations necessary to make such an advance. Israel's problems would develop rapidly, they said, if Syria accepted the challenge.

U.S. Republicans Outspent '80 Foes By Nearly 5 to 1

WASHINGTON — The Republican Party spent nearly five times as much as the Democrats on the 1980 elections, the Federal Election Commission has reported in figures that reflected the Republicans' growing financial advantage.

Electing President Reagan, winning control of the Senate and scoring on the state and local level cost the Republicans about \$170 million in the two-year election cycle, according to the final figures from the commission released Saturday. They showed that the Democrats spent \$35 million. In the last comparable political campaign, 1975-76, the Republicans outspent the Democrats, \$40.1 million to \$17.6 million.

The commission reported that political action committees spent more than \$131 million on the 1979-80 campaign, up from \$77.4 million for the election two years earlier. These groups contribute most to congressional candidates.

In the past, political action committees gave more money to Democratic members of Congress, presumably because the Democrats controlled both houses. In 1978-80, the commission reported, Republican candidates for the Senate received a total of \$9.9 million, compared with \$9.3 million for Democratic candidates.

Kissinger Killed Plan For U.S.-Soviet Force

NEW YORK — Henry A. Kissinger blocked approval of a Soviet plan to send a joint U.S.-Soviet peacekeeping force to the Middle East after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the former secretary of state says in the second volume of his memoirs, "Years of Upheaval."

In the book, Mr. Kissinger derides the Soviet call for a joint force to police the cease-fire and impose a comprehensive peace.

"It was one of the most serious challenges to an American president by a Soviet leader," wrote Mr. Kissinger, who was national security adviser and later secretary of state under President Richard M. Nixon.

"There was no question in my mind that we would have to reject the Soviet proposal," Mr. Kissinger recalled in an installment from the book printed in Time magazine. "And we would have to do so in a manner that shocked the Soviets into abandoning the move."

Margery Perham, 86, Africa Expert, Dies in England

LONDON — Dame Margery Perham, 86, an Oxford University authority on Africa whose writings helped to fashion British policy as its colonial empire approached independence, has died.

She died Feb. 19 at Burcot, near her Oxford home, according to an obituary in The Times of London Monday. The cause of death was not given. An early visit to Somalia sparked Miss Perham's passion for Britain's African colonies. Rhodesia and Rockefeller traveling fellowships enabled her to tour the continent.

PEKING (AP) — Zeng Jin-Lian, 17, who at 2.47 meters (8 feet 1 inch) was the world's tallest woman, has died of diabetes and complications in Hunan province, central China, the Peking Evening News reported Monday.

Murray (The K) Kaufman
LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Murray (The K) Kaufman, 60, a New York disc jockey who called himself "The Fifth Beatle" and led a legion of fans in welcoming the group on its first American tour in 1964, died Sunday.

Caprice (Cappy) Badrutt
PARIS (IHT) — Caprice (Cappy) Badrutt Hand, 55, who was born in Los Angeles and became a familiar figure in international high society, died Friday in Paris.

Police Inquest Set In S. Africa Death

JOHANNESBURG — An inquest into the death in police detention of Dr. Neil Aggett, a white trade unionist, will begin March 2, according to the chief magistrate of Johannesburg, J.A. Van Dam.

Dr. Aggett, 28, was detained in November under South Africa's anti-terrorism laws and was found hanged in his cell Feb. 5. Police said he had committed suicide. But family and friends challenged this view and his death set off protests in South Africa and abroad.

Opposition politician Helen Suzman told Parliament last week that Dr. Aggett had been subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment during his detention. Government spokesmen have denied her allegations.



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Courts-Martial in Spain

The trial of 32 senior officers on charges of plotting to extinguish Spanish democracy could and should be a landmark, and not just for Spain. A year ago, the Cortes in Madrid was besieged by Civil Guards trying to trigger a military coup. The effort failed, and its leaders looked briefly ludicrous — until they began threatening to try again. So what is on trial is a fledgling democracy's ability to punish, with more than token penalties, the treason of an overgrown military establishment.

Spain has been formally democratic since Franco's death in 1975. The officer corps remains authoritarian, and the government's past inability to curb the terrorism of Basque separatists has provided a pretext for incessant agitation. But the complaints are specious. Officers are quick to blame politicians when terrorism mounts, but give scant credit to civilian authority when the killing ebbs, as it did until the eve of the courts-martial.

The public appeal of a strong monarch, King Juan Carlos, kept the generals in their barracks a year ago. But that only bought time. What Spain's democracy needs now is a demonstration that a military tribunal can treat military conspirators fairly; conviction could bring the ringleaders 30 years in jail.

Spain wants to join the NATO alliance, a step eagerly favored by its generals. But every allied parliament has to approve. Their votes surely depend on the conduct of the great trial now begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Japanese Aid to an ODC

Japan has offered a helping hand to America's state governors, who are meeting in Washington this week to discuss what the Reagan administration's new federalism has in store for them. The help is to come in the form of \$10 billion in low-interest loans from Japanese business to finance public works and economic development projects proposed by individual states.

The governors do need help. All over the country, roads and highways are in disrepair, bridges and public buildings are crumbling, and mass transit, sewer and water systems are in poor shape. With most state treasuries depleted and voter resistance to tax increases still strong, the governors face new burdens from last year's cuts in federal aid and the prospect of much larger cuts to come.

Still, it is hard to place the United States, with its high per-capita income, in the cate-

gory of an LDC or "lesser-developed country," the polite term for nations normally deemed worthy of foreign aid. What is needed is a new concept: the "ODC," or "over-developed" country. These are nations in which the majority of citizens have become so involved in their personal prosperity that they have lost the will to devote their energies and resources to the commonweal. In such situations, it may be necessary for other countries, in which the desire for general advancement is still strong, to supply the needed stimulus for ODC public investment.

We hope the Japanese will not stop at the provision of basic economic assistance. There are many other areas in which they could help — improving business management and worker morale, for example, or perhaps a lesson in building a durable, fuel-efficient tank.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Judging Judicial Ethics

These are difficult days for those who like their heroes liberal and wise. Two weeks ago the historical spotlight fell on John Kennedy secretly taping Oval Office conversations. Now the stage is occupied by Louis Brandeis. A political scientist at Pennsylvania State University, Bruce Murphy, finds the revered jurist making secret arrangements to remain active politically despite his appointment to the Supreme Court in 1916.

For a quarter of a century, Brandeis kept his protégé and intimate friend Felix Frankfurter on an annual retainer to promote "joint endeavors for the public good" — political, social and legislative programs the justice could not ethically espouse on his own.

Nor was all the Brandeis activity indirect. Prof. Murphy offers a collection of stories from New Dealers complaining that Brandeis threatened judicial war unless the Roosevelt administration stopped promoting, as he saw it, big corporations. What makes the disclosures especially dismaying is that on the bench, Brandeis was the high priest of the separation of powers. "Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher," he wrote in one of his most stirring dissents. "For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example."

And what of his disciple Frankfurter, who proclaimed that anyone elevated to the Supreme Court "permanently takes the veil"? Was this not the same Felix Frankfurter who, citing the Brandeis tradition, ceaselessly warned his colleagues to stay out of "the political thicket"? There are answers.

The Brandeis-Frankfurter arrangement was wrong. It serves neither history nor ethics to judge it more kindly, as some seem disposed to do. The veil does not forbid all political talk or contact with politicians. But

the prolonged, meddlesome Brandeis-Frankfurter arrangement violates ethical standards. Its covert nature shows that the principals understood this, or at least that they thought the public did. Their deeper transgression was arrogance; they were dodging the public's appropriate measure of fitness.

Still, a second judgment is also in order: Ethical standards have risen over the generations. John Jay was simultaneously the first chief justice, special ambassador to Britain and candidate for governor of New York. John Marshall's celebrated opinion in *Marbury vs. Madison* concerned the chief justice's own actions as secretary of state. While the Dred Scott case was pending, three justices wrote President-elect Buchanan and told him what the decision would be.

In recent years, judges have felt an increasing duty to live up to the norms of propriety. The present ethical code of the American Bar Association lets a judge participate in nonjudicial activities that do not "cast doubt on his capacity to decide impartially any issue that may come before him." Congress has required financial disclosure by federal judges, and it has made clear that a judge must disqualify himself whenever "his impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

There have been setbacks, as when Chief Justice Burger spoke out for preventive detention laws last year at a time when bail test cases were on their way to the Supreme Court. But the long-range ethical trend is moving upward, as are public expectations.

Courts need all the moral authority they can muster to ward off today's congressional attacks. Fair criticism of ethical shortcomings — including the failures of past heroes — can only strengthen the present judiciary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Significance of Deng Xiaoping

Foreign confidence in China today hangs on a very slender thread, the presence of Deng in the top leadership. In the past five years he has held the country together after the traumas of the Cultural Revolution and thrown his political weight behind a pragmatic approach to the economy. It was he who provided the final impetus to bring China and the United States back into diplomatic relations in 1978 after a break of nearly 30 years. He forged new and important links with Japan and Europe. It was he who said that investors in Hong Kong could "put their hearts at ease" over the territory's future.

China is on the brink of calling for bids from foreign oil companies to develop offshore fields. These and other schemes, like the exploitation of Chinese coal fields by U.S. companies, will involve huge sums of risk capital. The foreign side needs an assur-

ance of stability of which so far Deng's good health and commanding political position seemed the best guarantee.

There is other work to do. Deng's cultural reforms are grinding to a halt. His economic measures, much needed to revive China's stagnating industry and agriculture, have run into trouble because of lack of forethought and sometimes deliberate sabotage. The change of priority from heavy to light industry earned him opposition from China's powerful steel and energy barons.

Beneath Deng in the hierarchy there is apparently no one yet with the prestige to maintain stability and carry on reforms without him. Without the daily presence of a leader powerful enough to make the divided party leadership and the radicals toe the line, the limited gains of the past few years could be put at risk through an outbreak of open warfare between these factions.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Feb. 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Cave Discovery in Algeria

CONSTANTINE, Algeria — Excavations made in the cellar of a hotel here, to construct a lift, have resulted in a curious discovery. Spreading out under the Rue Nationale is a large natural cave, about 60 meters square and in some places 10 meters high, with many other small caves and passages. The walls, ceiling and ground are decorated with the most fantastic shaped ornaments, borrowed by Dame Nature from architecture, from botany, from meteorology — domes, pyramids, arches, points, bunches of grapes, mosses, flowers and snow, all of dazzling whiteness. Three little lakes, inhabited by hundreds of fish, add to the strange beauty of the place.

1932: Modern Warfare in China

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "The latest reports from Shanghai have torn the diplomatic veil thrown over the Far Eastern situation to shreds. A war on an ever growing scale is in progress. All the weapons of modern warfare have been mobilized, large numbers of people are being killed or wounded, mutual recriminations of acts of terrorism are being made in official and semi-official communiqués, the intensity of the strife is growing. Japan has taken the offensive in the manner and style of a country dominated by a spirit of aggression. The Chinese are resisting with all the doggedness of a people determined to resist invasion."

Japan's Trade Conflicts: Fruit of a State of Mind

By Robert J. Samuelson

TOKYO — It is difficult to leave Japan with a good feeling about the prospects for a sensible resolution of the trade conflicts between Japan and the West. The root causes of the trouble are Japan's phenomenal economic success, along with the envy it stirs in the West, and the shortsightedness and insensitivity of the Japanese. Neither cause seems likely to disappear soon.

Trade conflicts between Japan and the West, particularly America, seem to follow a set script, and the current combat is no exception. First there are vague rumblings in the U.S. Congress that "something" must be done. The administration then disavows protectionism, but subtly encourages congressional discontent. Finally, it uses that discontent to wheedle concessions from the Japanese, who resist all the way.

What makes the most recent episode extraordinary is the nature of the redress being demanded. The objective seems nothing less than a dramatic reduction in the size of Japan's trade surplus with the United States (\$13.4 billion in 1981 by Japanese statistics) and with the European Community (\$10.3 billion). This is almost certainly beyond doing, except with severe restrictions on Japan's exports. Significantly, U.S. and European officials simply have not identified types of Western exports now being excluded in large quantities from Japan.

At one level, it is hard not to take the outbreak of anti-Japanese sentiment as scapegoating. The United States and Europe are deep in slumps; by comparison, Japan's economy is relatively healthy. Japan's unemployment rate is 2.2 percent. Economic growth, although relatively low by Japanese

standards, is expected to run at about 3½ to 5 percent in the next year.

But, especially after two weeks of interviewing in Japan, it is equally difficult to ignore Japan's culpability in the drift toward protectionism. Free trade, like any other international regime, can exist only so long as participating states feel it serves their mutual self-interest. As a state with one of the largest stakes in open trade, Japan ought to have been energetic in its defense. But it has not been. Consider a few examples.

• U.S. cigarette makers cannot sell freely in Japan. The government's salt and tobacco monopoly allows foreign cigarette sales at only 20,000 of 280,000 outlets, and the prices of American cigarettes are kept about one-third higher than Japanese prices.

• Severe import quotas remain in force on beef and oranges — an outrage not only to the United States but also to Australia, a major beef exporter.

• Despite a recent reduction, Japan still imposes a high duty (a minimum of 36 percent) on Scotch whisky — an affront to the British, who have protested for years. Lifting these restrictions would alter Japan's huge trade surplus only slightly, but their continuation attests to the basic Japanese attitude toward open trade: It is a one-sided affair, an avenue by which Japan can export manufactured goods and import needed raw materials.

In the 1950s and 1960s, when Japan was short of foreign exchange, protectionism was official policy embodied in tariffs, import licenses and various other restrictions. Even

though most restrictions have disappeared, the state of mind continues.

Japanese politicians and officials leave the distinct impression that everybody but Japan ought to pay the political price of open trade. Farm families now constitute less than one-seventh of Japan's population and most are part-time farmers, yet the government has regularly resisted lifting the beef and citrus quotas. The Ministry of Finance jealously protects the tobacco monopoly, which provides government revenues.

The way the Japanese talk about their trade disputes is revealing of their narrow world view. They forever refer to the easing of "trade frictions," as if once the squeaky wheel were found, a bit of well-placed oil would make the friction vanish.

Over the years, the result has been exacerbating trade disputes. In each, the Japanese ultimately manage to find concessions to satisfy U.S. political interests. Yet the fact that new concessions always emerge only deepens American and European suspicions of still additional layers of protection.

All this has left Japan with virtually no political good will with which to defend itself against unreasonable demands. And it is enormously vulnerable for the overriding reality about Japan's exports — more important than their quality or price competitiveness — is that no one needs them.

Japan needs the wood, coal, oil and grain it imports, but the United States does not need the autos and steel that constitute about half of Japan's exports to the United States. American industries would gladly re-

ceive the demand. With some exceptions (stereos, video tape recorders, motorcycles), the same is true of most Japanese products.

In the end, the drift toward protectionism — now garbed in the new phraseology of "reciprocity" — is likely to help neither the West's sick economies nor Japan's healthy one. The Japanese are correct when they say that bilateral trade balances have no proper place in a world of open trade. Countries' trade patterns reflect their economic strengths and needs, and any attempt to focus on trade balances between nations upsets this. The United States, for instance, has a large surplus with Europe.

Much of the Western failure to sell in Japan reflects inadequate effort, but the Japanese have contributed. Their success in the United States reflects their ability to surmount obstacles of language, marketing and product quality, but they have also had ample American help. In consumer electronics, large U.S. buyers (Sears, Roebuck and Co., Radio Shack Corp.) gave the Japanese their initial foothold by placing huge orders. Even in automobiles, Japanese could rely on enthusiastic U.S. dealers.

This is what an open market is all about, but it is not what Japan is about. The biggest barrier to imports today is a state of mind. If changing that is asking too much — as many Japanese think it is — this is precisely what has helped bring Japan and the West to the edge of a mutually destructive trade war.

The writer contributes regularly on economic affairs to the *National Journal*. This article appeared in *The Washington Post*.

The Three Faces of What Passes for a Foreign Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Whenever gossip in Washington turns to speculation on the possible departure of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the candidate most frequently mentioned as his successor is Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. It figures, given Weinberger's background and old palship with the president. But why bother, I say.

Leave the job vacant. You could save a lot of money in travel expenses, and lose nothing. At least half of the time, Cap Weinberger acts and talks as if he thinks he holds both jobs now.

Not funny? You are right. It is a deadly serious business when the two principal figures in the area of national security are fundamentally at odds on important aspects of strategy and policy. But it is usually manageable — and it is traditional. Haig had that last part just right the other day when he conceded that there are "clearly differences" between him and Weinberger, but added: "What's new about that? Each department comes at these problems from their differing perspectives. That's inevitable. It has always been so."

What has not always been so, however, is the extent to which inherently differing departmental perspectives have been allowed to crystallize into unresolved policy conflicts. What is not inevitable is that these conflicts be given public expression in a way that baffles (or needlessly provokes) allies and/or adversaries and confounds the forceful conduct

of national security affairs by rendering American interests and purposes unintelligible.

In short, what is new about the all-too-clear differences in approach between Haig and Weinberger on the Polish crisis or Central America is the permissiveness of top management. The

policy conflict is the work of the press. That is about half true; it appears in the press. But it gets there courtesy of public as well as private statements by the principals themselves, or the calculated contributions of anonymous subordinates. And it gets there, in part, due to the natural competi-

tive instincts of bureaucrats with conflicting interests.

At the Pentagon, the emphasis is on securing base rights, deploying nuclear weapons, striking up military alliances — never mind the sensitivities of the host nations or governments, or the local political repercussions, which are

of military value, they concern America's defense planners.

The question is whether overlaps ought to be sorted out in private or argued out in public. The impulse to take the latter course is accentuated in a number of current cases by an exceptionally heavy concentration of hard-nosed anti-Communist zealots in key civilian slots in Defense, reflecting Weinberger's hard line.

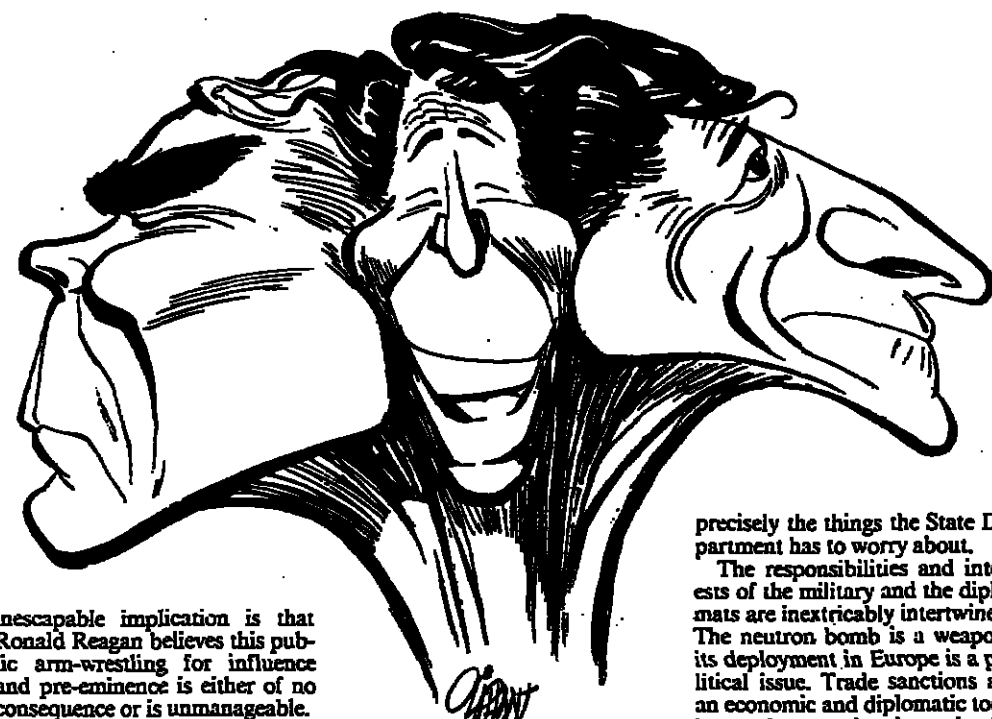
The resulting competition with State's more cautious careerists has the customary effect of inciting ever brisker competition and more open conflict.

Personalities add further incitement. But Haig is supposed to be the man for foreign policy. And so we see them both racing around the world, sometimes simultaneously. That was the case recently when Weinberger was trying to strike up tighter ties with Saudi Arabia while Haig was working up a new defense arrangement with Morocco.

Meanwhile, the catalogue of identifiable conflict grows. Weinberger's harder line on Poland; Haig's tougher stance on Central America; the distinctively different emphasis in the approach of the two men to the Middle East — issues on which you would want a settled policy.

Maybe it is, in this instance, unmanageable. But you cannot come away from talks with concerned foreigners with the belief that the damage done to orderly and effective American foreign policy is of no consequence.

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precisely the things the State Department has to worry about.

The responsibilities and interests of the military and the diplomats are inextricably intertwined. The neutron bomb is a weapon; its deployment in Europe is a political issue. Trade sanctions are an economic and diplomatic tool; but as they may involve technolo-

East and West Germany, East and West Superpower

By Richard J. Willey

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. — East Germany is the most headline-repressive state in the Soviet bloc, more so than the Soviet Union itself, but it often shows the opposite face to the West Germans. Like Lorelei on the Rhine long ago, the leaders of East Germany can sing a seductive song.

How hard-line? The party chief, Erich Honecker, was the first bloc leader, in a speech in October, 1980, to threaten the Poles with outside intervention, and the most insistent thereafter that a crisis down should take place. An unstable Poland endangers the supply lines that permit more than a quarter of a million Soviet troops to occupy his country. Without those troops, the workers might rise and destroy the Communist regime, as they tried to do in 1953.

How repressive? Where else are people walled in — the whole border is sealed by mine fields, barbed wire, attack dogs, watchtowers — and the border guards under orders to shoot those trying to get out? (One-fifth of the population did slip away to the West before the Berlin Wall went up in 1961.) Where else does a state sell its own people for hard cash (by West Germans) — people imprisoned for attempted escape? East Germany's leaders feel that their only real supporters are in that

who suffered through two German invasions this century, the idea of a reunified Germany is a nightmare. The Kremlin hopes that a more prosperous people will, in time, accept the Communist state.

Of course, this is a Soviet pipe dream. East Germany is the bloc's most repressive state precisely because it is the most advanced economically. The more it advances, the more inconsistent is the lack of freedom, and the more repression must be applied to keep the lid on.

The West Germans have their pipe dream, too. They funnel more than \$1 billion yearly into East Germany through such measures as interest-free credits and fees to use roads and rails to West Berlin. A continuing increase in functional links and personal contacts, they feel, will in some distant miracle allow the two Germans to merge.

To nourish this vision, they spend billions more to keep West Berlin viable, and refuse full diplomatic recognition to East Germany. For the Russians, this vision of reunification is bait to draw West Germany away from NATO. The Russians thus order the East German Lorelei to sing.

In February, 1981, for the first time after taking office 10 years earlier, Honecker speaks not of "permanent division" but of the possibility of German reunification. The West German peace movement, strong in the Protestant churches and in part of Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, sees the United States as the real enemy. Today the phenomenon of a nationalistic German left — unseen since the Socialists voted for war credits in 1914 — is beginning to emerge.

East German leaders warn that the NATO sanctions against Poland and the emplacement of new American missiles will destroy existing inter-German relations. East German writers invite their West German counterparts to a two-day conference in East Berlin "to promote peace." In December, Schmidt is invited to East Germany for three days of talks by Honecker, who exudes personal warmth at every televised opportunity. At the very same time, the crackdown in Poland begins.

The dream of a neutral, reunified Germany, unthreatened by nuclear war and trading high technology for Soviet energy, is attractive to West Germans. But the Lorelei's purpose was to lure sailors to destruction on the reefs.

The writer is professor of political science at Yassar College. This comment was distributed by *The New York Times*.

By William Safire

BONN — Why, after 35 years, are 350,000 American troops stationed in Europe? The announced purpose is to deter a Soviet attack.

Most Americans have been sold on the notion that Europe is their first line of defense, just as in the last two world wars, and it would make sense to stop the oncoming Russians "over there." But that front-line analogy has always been a self-delusion.

When asked, "Do you think NATO could today turn back a conventional attack?" Chancellor Helmut Schmidt replies, "It never could... Eventually it would

Without protection, U.S. troops should not be in West Germany.

have to take recourse to other than conventional weapons. This is because of the conventional superiority, in quantities, of the Soviet Union on European soil."

The first reality is that without nuclear missiles in place, the NATO forces including 350,000 Americans would be destroyed or forced to surrender soon after any Soviet attack. Without an advantage in missiles to counter the tank and troop superiority of the Soviets, the "first line" is no line at all.

The nuclear missiles are not in place; while the United States has agreed to palaver for years about arms control, its troops stand naked to a Soviet assault. The generation-old belief that valiant NATO resistance would give the Kremlin time to come to its senses before nuclear war erupted is outdated.

That leads to the second reality: No Soviet attack would politically leave to the United States the choice of weapons. Their SS-20s would destroy American airfields and their SS-4s with chemical war-

heads would make NATO's tanks unusable. Without nuclear missiles and neutron warheads widely deployed, all NATO resistance would be crushed in days.

The Western nakedness brings us to the third reality: The sole purpose of U.S. troops in Europe is to act as a human sacrifice to ensure that America will respond by attacking the Soviet Union. Unprotected by superior nuclear missiles, U.S. forces become a mere trip wire rather than part of a serious front-line defense. In this state, "massive retaliation" becomes the sole deterrent.

That is the way some Europeans want it. It is the basis of the anti-nuclear appeasement movement: If a war is to be fought, let the two equally culpable superpowers clobber each other directly after a relatively short exchange on a European battlefield.

Not all Europeans are so shortsighted. Schmidt was an early warner of the Soviet missile danger; when asked if he could govern against the growing neutralist sentiment in his Social Democratic Party, he said: "I have been able to do so for eight years now, sir."

But the new surge of neutralism mutes his voice. "I'm not too happy with these peace demonstrations either," he says gently, spurring a chance to denounce his wishy-washy party colleagues. Schmidt is a right-thinking man in an increasingly left-thinking party, vainly trying to appease the insatiable appeasement movement. Like Lyndon Johnson in the late 1960s, he depends on his conservative opposition for support.

If NATO no longer offers a real front line — a flexible response — what does that new fact do to U.S. military strategy? Obviously, America cannot leave on NATO's automatic pilot its national decision on how and when to respond to a Soviet attack. If the 350,000 men are not in Europe to fight off-

actively — able to use nuclear weapons to stop any attack — then they should not be in Europe.

Responsible Europeans have made me aware of the dangers of discussing a new "Mansfield Amendment" to bring home U.S. troops. This plays into neutralist hands, they say, and makes America appear to be an unreliable ally; worse, such a move would not be a useful threat, but might actually come to pass — and ultimately deliver Europe to the Soviets.

Sorry, after 35 years, America has shown itself to be a remarkably reliable ally, to the point of being taken for granted. As a result, it finds itself begging allies for the right to equip its own troops with the means to put up an effective defense, while a new generation of Euro-isolationists reviles it and the formerly responsible At-

Moving toward another Rapallo 60 years later?

lanticists choose to become self-serving middlemen and "interpreters" rather than allies.

Nuts to that. Embracing the Soviets after the Polish provocation should have a consequence: changing the military basis of the alliance by making the response inflexible should have a cost. Cough it as a hope rather than a threat, but unless Europeans awaken soon, that cost will be the adoption of a naval-based U.S. defense strategy to meet the new reality.

In 1922, with the Treaty of Rapallo, Germany surprised the West by being the first to recognize the Soviet government, and was paid off with trade profits and secret armaments. If West Germany's trend is toward a new Rapallo 60 years later, Ostpolitik will not be blessed by the presence of 350,000 unprotected Americans.

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Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

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International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 120.000 F.R.C. Headquarters: 1221125 (1-211), rue Charles de Gaulle 92251 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel. (212) 245.1241 Telex: 61178 Heraldis Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thomas U.S. subscription price: \$25.00 a year. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Circulation: 100,000 (est.)

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Ford Asks Parts Firms For Price Cut

Reuters

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor said Monday it is asking its 2,000 suppliers of car parts in North America for a 2 percent price rollback for the remainder of the 1982 model year.

A spokesman said Ford requested the price cuts about one month ago as part of a new program to upgrade parts reliability.

The new Ford program was triggered by \$750-\$2,000 price rebates on new cars which the automaker said will expire April 3, the Ford spokesman said.

He said the program, designed to spur sluggish domestic sales of cars, originally was designed to be funded by the company and its employees.

"Since our suppliers will benefit from any increase in volume, we therefore are asking them to share in the cost of the program," the spokesman said.

The carmaker's request follows a similar call from General Motors on Jan. 29 to its 40,000 suppliers in North America to roll back prices by 2 percent through July 31, end of the current car model year for suppliers.

A GM spokesman said the call for supplier price cuts was triggered by a new car rebate program of \$500-\$2,000 per unit which was announced Feb. 1.

The GM new car rebate program, designed to spur sales of new cars and reduce large new car stocks, expires March 31.

A spokesman for Chrysler said it has no plans at the moment to request its 12,000 North American suppliers of parts for additional price relief.

As part of Chrysler's request from the federal government for massive loan guarantees to remain solvent, the spokesman said, it asked its suppliers two years ago to cut prices by up to 5 percent.

Analysts said they expect Chrysler to announce an extension of the rebate program at the Chicago auto show this week.

In Chicago, a GM official said Monday that the company is testing Japanese-assembled Isuzu trucks in the United States as part of a reserve plan for quick re-entry into the local cab-over-engine mid-size truck business.

He said the standby business plan could be temporarily activated in 1983 if a market shift to cab-over-engine from conventional-type medium-duty trucks occurs sooner than expected.



Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca discloses at a press conference the sale of Chrysler's defense unit.

With Cash to Outlast Sales Slump, Chrysler Nears Break-Even Point

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Once again, Chrysler Corp. has hobbled through the valley of death, emerging leaner and scrappier than ever before.

Despite the worst automobile market in 23 years, analysts say that Chrysler, the car company with nine lives, is reasonably well-poised to ride out the current slump and take full advantage of the economic upturn when, and if, it comes.

"With the auto market and the economy so weak in the fourth quarter, we were somewhat concerned about our situation," Gerald Greenwald, Chrysler's vice chairman, said, putting it mildly.

"But we just said, 'Look, we are up against the wall. We are just going to have to sell our way out of this problem and tighten our belts some more, without affecting our ongoing capital spending programs.' I think we've succeeded," he said in an interview at Chrysler's headquarters.

"A Lot of Pain"

A combination of fiscal legerdemain, government aid, cost-cutting, worker concessions, improved productivity, rebates and successful product lines has enabled Chrysler to cut its break-even point in half during the past 18 months. The effort has impressed even its severest Wall Street critics, many of whom once considered the company just might get healthy enough to attract a merger partner.

That turnaround, however, was the result of more than just management acumen. As one Wall Street analyst familiar with Chrysler noted: "Let's not get carried away calling these guys miracle workers. A lot of people have suffered a lot of pain so Chrysler could be around today."

Mr. Greenwald's upbeat assessment can only be understood in the context of Chrysler's latest survival strategy. Simply put, it is to maintain enough cash flowing through the company — whether through rebates, dealer incentives, or arm-twisting — to keep it afloat, without having to either cut into product development programs or go back to the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board for the remaining \$300 million in federally guaranteed loans.

To cut into product development, noted Mr.

Greenwald, would be to "eat up the company's seed corn." To go to the government for the last \$300 million of the \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees Congress granted to Chrysler would be equally unappealing, since it would only serve notice to Chrysler's dealers and customers that the company was at death's door.

Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca has said he would sell his children before going back to Washington for the last \$300 million. But the way the fourth quarter of 1981 was shaping up, however, it looked as though Mr. Iacocca's progeny would soon be on the block.

During the first nine months of 1981 Chrysler lost \$436.1 million — compared with a loss of \$1.47 billion a year earlier — and auto sales in the fourth quarter had slipped into a free fall.

With these conditions in mind, the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board stated in its report on Chrysler after the first nine months of 1981: Chrysler "must continue to take extraordinary actions to offset the effects of the overall weakness in the automobile market."

Continue they did. Mr. Iacocca and Mr. Greenwald swung into action last fall with yet another survival scheme intended to get the company enough of a cash cushion to survive the final months of 1981 and the most pessimistic auto sales predictions for 1982.

The fourth quarter results will be released this week. Analysts have generally predicted losses in the range of \$100 to \$150 million. But Mr. Greenwald hinted that they will be substantially less, thanks to the latest in a long series of "extraordinary actions."

According to Mr. Greenwald, these actions included the sale of tax credits, the borrowing of \$20 million from the State of Illinois, and "internal take-downs" that generated some \$200 million in savings during the fourth quarter.

In addition, Chrysler went after its accounts receivable with a vengeance and induced dealers to order extra cars in order to keep the factories running and money flowing in. Moreover, the company asked the United Automobile Workers union to permit the automaker to defer for a second time payments of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Revised GNP Down 4.7%, U.S. Reports

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy staggered at the end of last year when fourth quarter gross national product fell 4.7 percent, the government said Monday, but the latest data represented a slight improvement over original estimates.

The revised data also showed that inflation was higher than originally estimated.

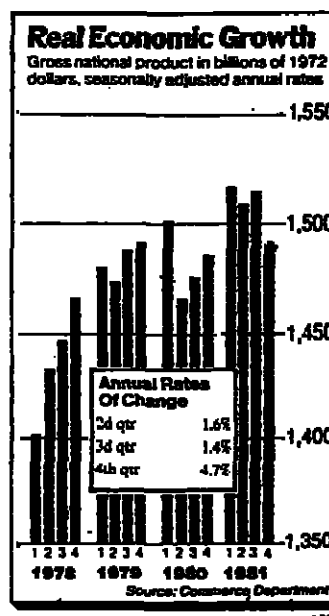
The figures for October through December reflected the sharp impact of the recession, which kept GNP growth for all of 1981 to only 2 percent, the Commerce Department reported.

The department's revised GNP figure was half a percent better for the fourth quarter than in its preliminary report Jan. 20 and one-tenth of a percent better for the entire year. The figure for the fourth quarter will be revised one more time before becoming final.

The total value of U.S. goods and services during the fourth quarter was \$2,995.3 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the department said.

The statistical improvement came as the government found \$6.9 billion in additional government purchases, \$4.8 billion in exports and \$4.9 billion in non-residential fixed investment. The gains offset an additional \$5 billion in inventory loss and \$1.1 billion less in consumer spending.

One category that did not im-



prove in the revision was that measuring inflation throughout the economy. Instead of an 8.4 percent rate during the fourth quarter, the government now says its "implicit price deflator" grew by 9.3 percent.

Economists disagree how seriously the economy is suffering now, with government analysts forecasting a decline from January through March, and private economists varying their estimates of the drop from 1.5 to 4 percent.

An extra burden of severe weather that kept many shoppers away from stores and workers away from the job knocked industrial production down by 3 percent in January, its most severe fall of the current recession.

Iran Cuts Oil Prices Again; OPEC States Seek Urgent Talks

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Iran cut its oil prices by \$2 a barrel Monday, the third such cut this month, oil industry sources said.

The latest Iranian cut came as Arab sources reported that OPEC was trying to arrange emergency talks on Saturday to end the disparity in the cartel caused by the world oil glut.

Iran's price cut, taking effect from this week, brings the price of its light crude down to \$30.20 a barrel, \$4 below the price it charged at the beginning of February.

Iran's undercutting of the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi light crude has sent the spot market price tumbling down to levels 15 percent below OPEC's official contract rates. Spot Saudi light has been quoted below \$30 on the Rotterdam market.

Meanwhile, North Sea crude oil prices have slipped to under \$30 a barrel on the Rotterdam spot market, creating the possibility of a further cut in official prices for British oil, industry analysts said. Forster crude is officially priced at \$35 a barrel.

Iran's actions have intensified pressure on the producers of similar-quality oil to lower their prices. Western oil company executives said there is intense OPEC pressure for an output cut by the

Saudis, by far the biggest exporters, who are alone in OPEC in being able to afford to take a meaningful volume off the market.

The official Algerian Press Service said a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would be called for Saturday. The Al-Bayan newspaper in the United Arab Emirates said the Emirates oil minister and current OPEC chairman, Sheikh Mansour bin Jaber Al-Otaiba, had asked the secretary to get agreement from the 13 member states for a Saturday meeting in Vienna or Abu Dhabi.

There was no official confirmation from the Vienna-based OPEC secretariat, but the sources said the meeting was likely to be held and an announcement might be made Tuesday. The next OPEC conference is scheduled for May 20 in Quito, Ecuador.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York oil industry newsletter, said Monday that total OPEC daily output fell 4.4 million barrels last year to 22.5 million barrels, lowest since 1969, as recession, conservation and the use of other fuels cut demand.

Some market analysts have said OPEC will have to lower prices across-the-board to stimulate oil demand, but Sheikh Al-Otaiba recently said that the glut called for cuts in production not prices. He was quoted by the Middle East Economic Survey as saying that there would be "chaos" in the oil market if OPEC members undermine each other by price-cutting and over-production.

MEES, an authoritative Nicotia-based oil weekly, said Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela and Nigeria seem to take the view that internal OPEC conflicts were too strong to allow any chance of success in an emergency meeting.

On Monday, Libya publicly criticized the Saudi output policy — a commentary by the official Libyan news agency called on Saudi Arabia to cut back to a mere four million barrels daily from a current ceiling of 8.5 million.

But Sunday, the Saudis reiterated that the ceiling still applied. Western oil industry sources say actual output has slipped a little below it, but to nowhere near the level called for by Libya.

Western bankers calculate that the Saudis could meet their financial targets selling only about six million barrels daily. While Saudi Arabia earns more than it immediately needs from oil, such exporters as Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran have been hit by a buyer revolt.

NYSE Prices Fall to 21-Month Low

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed at its lowest level since May, 1980, and analysts attributed the slide to a worsening economic outlook rather than a specific news item.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose almost nine points in the first hour of trading but lost ground the rest of the day and finished down 13.04 points at 811.26, its lowest close since it hit 805.20 on May 12, 1980.

Declines led advances, 900 to 600, as volume widened to 59 million shares from 51.34 million Friday.

Larry Wachtel of Bache Group Inc. said the report that Iran cut its oil prices contributed to the decline but the continued pressures of a soft economy and lower corporate earnings were the main reasons the market fell apart.

"A lot of buyers jumped in this morning because of the good money supply figures but when there was no follow-through by the afternoon they started dumping," he said.

The M-1 measure of the money supply, reported late Friday, dropped an unexpectedly large \$3.1 billion.

Analysts also noted that the decline accelerated in late afternoon after the Dow index broke through 824.01, its 1981 low.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. attributed the decline to "a shift in investment strategy by institutional investors" out of stocks and into the bond market, which rallied Monday.

He said institutions discounted the drop in the money supply because they still see a heavy demand for credit, which could keep interest rates high. "The institutions are throwing in the towel on the stock market until they see some real movement in interest rates," Mr. Metz said.

Selling by institutions was illustrated by the heavy trading and

New Soviet Sales Jar Gold Prices

Reuters

LONDON — Jarred by reports of renewed Soviet gold sales in Zurich, the price of gold fell to its lowest level in 2½ years Monday.

Gold dropped to \$364 an ounce at the London morning fix — the lowest since September, 1979 — before closing at \$365.50, off \$2.12 from Friday's close.

In Zurich, gold continued weak throughout the session, closing at \$364.50, off \$5 from Friday, after sinking as low as \$362.75.

Weak prices of the blue chip and heavily capitalized stocks.

Three small banks cut their prime lending rate early in the day to 16½ percent from the prevailing 17 percent rate achieved only last week, and U.S. Trust lowered its broker loan rate to 15½ from 16 percent.

But some investors were disturbed by Budget Director David Stockman warning to the House Ways and Means Committee that

the government's interest costs will be higher than originally projected because of the recession.

Mr. Stockman said increased interest rates and debt financing requirements for the fiscal 1983-85 period would be \$94 billion higher than projected in February a year ago.

But, he said, there should be a downward trend in short-term rates as the sharp decline should ease some of the concerns in the financial markets after the Federal Reserve Board had over shot its targets in January.

The sharp decrease in U.S. money supply and speculation of a drop in U.S. interest rates depressed the dollar at the start of trading on European money markets. The dollar staged a mild recovery, dealers said, because its fall was overdue.

However, the British pound came under pressure, particularly against European currencies, due to fears of another cut in world oil prices.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 22, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Oldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.3605	4.771	169.78	16.92	1.3602	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
Bombay (B)	2.3605	4.771	169.78	16.92	1.3602	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
Frankfurt	2.3605	4.771	169.78	16.92	1.3602	16.92	16.92	16.92	16.92
London (L)	1.8498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munich	1.8498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 SDR	1.3605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1981	1980
Japan		
Komatsu	Revenue: 567,430	504,850
Profits:	27,240	22,710
South Africa		
Scot	Revenue: 99.7	82.1
Profits:	0.56	0.22

Currency	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
1.084	0.9225	0.8557
0.0064	0.0064	0.0064
0.022	0.022	0.022
0.0223	0.0223	0.0223
0.1277	0.1277	0.1277
0.0228	0.0228	0.0228
0.0163	0.0163	0.0163
0.1702	0.1702	0.1702
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Daimler-Benz Offers Engine Deal to Toyota

TOKYO — Daimler-Benz has proposed supplying large diesel engines to Toyota Motor for mounting on Toyota trucks produced in Indonesia, a Toyota spokesman said Monday.

Toyota is studying the idea, and Daimler-Benz representatives are due in Japan soon for discussions. Daimler-Benz plans to build a factory in Indonesia to produce 2,000 engines a month from 1984, the spokesman said.

Mitsui Reportedly May Quit Singapore Project

TOKYO — Mitsui Petrochemical Industries is considering withdrawal from a major petrochemical project in Singapore because of its business difficulties, industry sources said in Tokyo Monday.

The company will shortly decide not to make additional investment in Japan-Singapore Ethylene Glycol, a Japanese investment firm for the Singapore project, which involved the Singapore government, Royal Dutch/Shell and four Japanese companies, they said.

NCR Unit Gives ITT Europe Distribution Rights

ST. PAUL, Minn. — NCR Comten, a unit of NCR Corp., said Monday it has signed an agreement giving International Telephone & Telegraph distribution rights in Western Europe for NCR Comten communications systems in the IBM and IBM-compatible marketplace.

The company said the distribution deal will run through 1987. ITT will market, install and service NCR Comten communications systems in 17 Western European countries.

IBM Introduces Low-Cost Typewriter

New York — International Business Machines said Monday it has a new correcting Selectric III typewriter priced at \$895, the lowest-cost model in the line.

IBM also introduced a new Selectric III typewriter ribbon cassette which it said is easier to install and lasts longer than previous cassettes.

EEC Undecided On Court Action Against Japanese

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Economic Community governments ordered Monday a study of the role of the yen in Japan's huge trade surplus, but took no decision on a possible court case against Japan, officials said.

EEC foreign ministers agreed to keep pressing Japan to import more Common Market goods, they said. The EEC Commission had proposed taking Japan to court under Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

According to figures based on imports per head of population, Japan buys only as many manufactured products abroad as Turkey, even though its economy is one of the strongest in the world.

Diplomatic sources said France, backed by several other countries, said Monday it was not ready to lower national trade barriers to Japanese goods as long as there was no improvement in the EEC-Japan trade balance.

The commission had suggested ending national restrictions on imports of such goods as cars and color televisions. It said the restrictions had weakened the commission's bargaining power with Japan in the past by preventing the community from forming a united front.

U.S. Study Predicts Crisis In Troubled Thrift Industry

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Continued high interest rates and the cumulative effects of government regulation will cause more than 1,000 savings institutions to merge or fail by the end of 1983, according to a Brookings Institution study published Monday.

Separately, a key congressional leader on financial institution problems, House Banking Committee Chairman Ferdinand J. St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, proposed over the weekend a \$7.5 billion emergency fund to help bail out troubled savings and loan associations, banks and credit unions.

Government assistance to troubled or failing savings and loan associations or mutual savings banks hit record levels last year, but that was just the first installment of a savings industry merger wave that could cost federal agencies more than \$8 billion, the Brookings study concluded.

Although deposits will continue to be protected and customers will receive normal financial services during painful transition periods at various institutions, regulatory agencies face a large administrative and financial burden, Andrew S. Carron, a Brookings research associate, said in a report on his year-long study.

Because of losses caused by the

wide gap between return on mortgage loans outstanding and the interest that must be paid to attract deposits, overall industry losses will exceed \$9 billion in the 1981-1983 period, reducing the value of the industry by half, he said.

But Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told the House Ways and Means Committee he did not think as many loan associations would fail as the study said.

He said the study was based on an assumption that interest rates would stay above 15½ percent at the end of 1983.

"We do not think interest rates will stay up at 15½ by the end of 1983," he said.

Mr. Regan said the administration is cooperating with the Federal Home Loan Bank board to encourage mergers or otherwise help savings and loan institutions with problems.

Meanwhile, Mr. St Germain said his proposed "Home Mortgage Capital Stability Fund" is needed because the Reagan administration has allowed housing construction to slip to "historic lows."

He said he would introduce a bill Tuesday and planned to open hearings on it next month. The proposal would let federal regulatory agencies deposit Treasury funds in financially strapped institutions.

CONSOLIDATED SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of Income

(for the period April 1, 1981,
to September 30, 1981)
In Millions of Yen

Sales and other income	1,210,354
Cost and expenses	1,155,440
Income before income taxes	54,914
Income taxes	32,897
Net income	22,017
Net income per share of common stock	9.86 (in Yen)

Growth of Consolidated Net Sales

(6 months ended March 31 and Sept. 30)



Balance Sheet

(September 30, 1981) In Millions of Yen

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash and time deposit	323,133
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	478,996
Inventories	433,125
Other current assets	291,883
Property, plant and equipment	351,403
Other assets	329,868
Total assets	2,208,408
Bank loans	494,138
Notes and accounts payable, trade	377,805
Other current liabilities	537,156
Other liabilities	419,937

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]**Closing Prices, Feb. 19, 1982**[illegible]

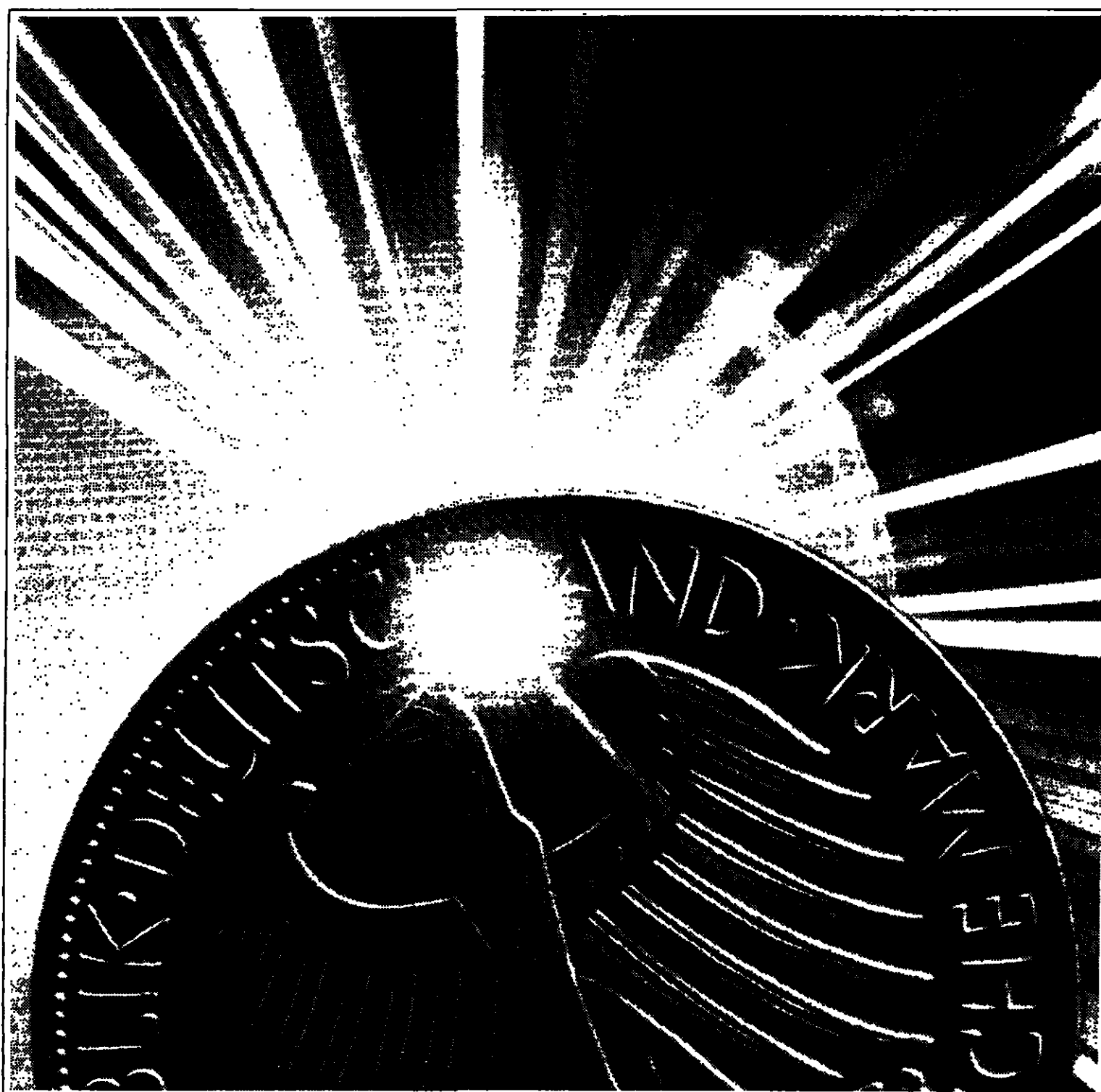
Selling Stock		High	Low	Close	Chg.
14830	Bank Mgmt	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
400	Can Cntl	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	-
400	Can Bath	25 1/2	25	25 1/4	+ 1/8
299	Diem TrA	15 1/2	15 1/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8
15342	NatBank Can	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	-
300	Power	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/4	+ 1/8
3757	Royal Bank	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 1/4	+ 1/8

Total Sales \$54,429 shares.

Feb. 22, 1982		
	Close	Previous
Montreal	290.44	290.54
Toronto	1,455.40	1,442.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Bid: U.S. \$2.25, Asked: U.S. \$2.50.
As of date: February 22, 1982.
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London Market Braces for Crunch As Tin Futures Expire This Week

By Hugh Pain

LONDON — By the end of this week, some leading dealers on the London Metal Exchange, the major tin trading market, may need to find up to 20,000 metric tons for delivery under contracts made three months ago.

But their only visible source of supply is on a spot market that has been pushed to record price levels by a mysterious buyer who has unsettled world markets.

When a smaller number of contracts for future delivery fell due earlier this month, the LME authorities, saying abnormal forces were at work, permitted traders caught short to postpone their obligations by paying their clients a £120 penalty a day for every unde- livered ton of metal.

But the major commitments due Thursday and Friday might not be deferred so neatly and the buyer might force the dealers to live up to the contracts and come up with the 20,000 tons of tin.

Unusual Talk

The prospect of having to deliver the tin has raised talk of an unprecedented default on the market. That the sellers should even mention the possibility is unusual, but its occurrence is improbable.

The sellers, some of them genuine traders and some large-scale speculators (most small ones have cut their losses and run) must, however unwillingly, find the metal and accept substantial losses, based on the rise in tin prices since the contracts were signed.

Metal dealers here agreed that an LME default was what the buyers had in mind.

Since July the buyer, widely believed to be acting for Malaysian and other producer interests, has pushed up the spot price from \$2,900 to about \$2,950. Demand for spot metal is such that it commands a £1,000 a ton premium over tin for delivery three months later.

The buyer has secured between 50,000 and 70,000 tons of tin in the market at a cost approaching \$1 billion.

But dealers said the operation is not just for profit. The producers feel they have nothing to lose.

The current international tin agreement is in ruins due to U.S. refusal to agree to higher floor and ceiling prices, and Washington has opted out of a new pact scheduled for later this year.

Producers have complained bitterly that the LME, where world prices are largely determined, changes the rules to protect consumers' interests and its own.

So dealers see in the prolonged intervention a bid to wrest control from the LME and to replace it with a producers' cartel and a market based in Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia is attempting to drum

up support for a tin organization on the lines of OPEC. But while Malaysia wants to cut its production by 25 percent and stabilize the present high price, Indonesia, Thailand and Bolivia, the other major producers, want high tin exports to maximize their foreign exchange earnings.

Pointing to other failed producer cartels, dealers believe a tin cartel is unworkable and that market forces are bound to win.

Shrinking Market

World output last year was near 200,000 tons, and demand slipped one percent to little more than 180,000 tons. Use of tinplate and solder, which account for 60 percent of tin usage, are both declining, and the International Tin Re-

search Council has failed to come up with new major uses for which no cheaper substitute exists.

LME stocks are at record levels of more than 20,000 tons, the United States holds 160,000 tons in its strategic reserve, and its current trickle of releases for general sale could become a flood if Congress decided the national interest was at stake.

And somewhere the mystery buyer has at least 50,000 tons of the metal, which sooner or later he must return to the market. "And if it is ever known that this tin is dribbling out, the price will collapse," said a major London dealer.

"Even OPEC found the market must win in the end," a dealer said. "And tin is not crude oil."



John Z. DeLorean
... Still an optimist

DeLorean Confident On Leasing Back Plant

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Z. DeLorean slumped in a chair in his office on the top floor of 280 Park Avenue and said sardonically: "If stress will kill you, I should be dead."

He had been up all the night before in London, shuttling between two hotels and the Treasury office to arrange a receivership agreement with the British government for the production part of DeLorean Motor Cars.

"I've had the fight of my life," he said as he sought to stave off fatigue in an interview late last Friday afternoon. He had flown in from London on Concorde earlier that day; for him it was 10 p.m. London time.

With the receivership of the manufacturing plant arranged, Mr. DeLorean, 57, turned to the task of rebuilding the U.S. arm of the company, in which he holds an 80-percent stake.

He leaned over his desk to display a \$20 check sent by an admirer who wrote in a letter: "I am sending you some money to put into the company. It's not much, but I am in the process of becoming an entrepreneur and it takes money."

A grin spread across his face as Mr. DeLorean said, "If I can get every American to send me \$10 I'd be out of trouble. It's a new financing program."

Despite the loss of the manufacturing plant in Dunmurry, Belfast, and any voice in how it will be managed, Mr. DeLorean said he was still optimistic that he and his managers in the United States can eventually raise the \$60 million to \$70 million required to lease back the plant and the tooling and regain control of the production of the sleek, stainless steel-bodied sports cars, which are sold in the United States for \$25,000.

"It takes an optimist to say that on a day like today," he acknowledged.

But there was some basis for his optimism. The American unit of the company, DeLorean Motor, he said, was not hurt in the restructuring. The company still controls the sales, marketing and licensing of the cars, which thus far are being sold only in the United States.

For every car sold, he said, the U.S. company retains about 14 percent of the gross. Under the receivership agreement, DeLorean Motor would be relieved of an obligation to pay \$70 million on a guarantee of notes used to put up the plant if he invested \$5 million in the American parent.

"They're letting us off the hook by allowing us to put in \$5 million," he said.

He added that he planned to put in the money by Tuesday and that he would borrow it, using various pieces of his estimated \$15 million in real estate holdings as collateral. James Prior, secretary for Northern Ireland, said in a statement Friday: "I have, on the ad-

vice the receivers, agreed to the withdrawal of these guarantees since the American company would be insolvent without the injection of DeLorean's personal investment."

Mr. Prior added that the government was not surrendering anything of practical value.

In Mr. DeLorean's view, however, the elimination of the \$70 million obligation was a major factor in resurrecting the company as an attractive investment. Had it remained in effect, any investment would have gone first to help pay off the obligation.

Firm Ran Out of Cash

The reason for calling in the receivers, he said, was that the company "ran out of cash" last week. A major factor was that many dealers who had made firm orders for cars were not able to fulfill their commitments when their own credit lines were tightened.

Already, Mr. DeLorean said, he had received several inquiries about investment groups and there were two other parties that were interested in the venture.

Mr. DeLorean qualified his position, noting that while he owned about 80 percent of the stock of the company, about 90 percent of his holdings were in escrow to banks. He also said that, under securities regulations of some states such as Texas and California, he could not sell the stock until the company had shown a 5 percent rate of return for two years.

Even after the company became profitable, he estimated that it would take five to seven years before it could earn such a level of return.

Although he acknowledged that if the Northern Ireland operation became profitable, he could eventually profit handsomely, he said that by that time he would be of an age at which the money would no longer matter much.

He said his main objective was to keep the remaining 1,500 workers at the Belfast plant busy producing automobiles, but added, "I'm in this for the challenge."

Union-Ford Pact Buys Dealers

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The mood among auto dealers attending their annual convention is mostly upbeat, despite the 2½-year sales slump, that has driven more than 2,500 dealers out of business.

Most dealers see the rebate-stimulated sales improvement of early February as an indication that customers are beginning to drift back to the showrooms. And the National Automobile Dealers Association again urged automakers to convert their current rebates into permanent price reductions to stimulate sales.

Although dealers grumble about the fickleness of banks in providing financing for customers and the "price compression" by manufacturers that has narrowed the difference between the cost of basic and luxury models, most remain optimistic by nature, ready to see a hopeful sign in most developments.

Most of the dealers here say they have managed to maintain their profitability by increasing emphasis on used cars, service, parts and other auxiliary activities, and most say that they see good long-term prospects for their businesses.

Focus of Attention

These days, they are focusing on the tentative new contract negotiated between the United Automobile Workers union and the Ford Motor Co.

"The psychological effect of the Ford settlement was very important," said Whitney Rose, who operates a dealership in Hawaii and sells General Motors products.

The settlement, he said, was a signal to customers that auto workers are concerned about the industry and are willing to do something about holding down price increases and improving quality. He said that most GM dealers were hoping the company would resume talks with the union soon, despite the breakdown of negotiations last month.

The top executives of GM, who are here in force, say they are eager to resume negotiations, despite statements by UAW President Douglas A. Fraser that a return to the bargaining table is unlikely before July.

However, they say that the concept of linking wage and benefit concessions to lower car prices, the centerpiece of the January negotiations, is dead. F. James McDonald, GM's president, said the announcement of an agree-

ment in principle on the link at the beginning of the talks "stalled our markets very badly." Simply beginning talks on that basis would strangle car sales again, he said.

New Approach Indicated

Roger Smith, the GM chairman, indicated he would be willing to bargain along the lines of the tentative Ford agreement, under which the union conceded paid time off, annual wage increases and deferred cost-of-living adjustments in return for increased job security and long-term income for those laid off.

Referring to the industry's tradition of pattern bargaining, Smith said "If you look at history, what else can you do? We tried to break new ground, but it didn't work." But he said GM would wait until the outcome of the ratification vote at Ford, which is to be completed by Sunday, before making any approach to the union.

Two Michigan locals of Ford have overwhelmingly approved the pact. The Associated Press reported. They were the first of the 94 union bargaining units to vote on the contract.

Long-standing differences between dealers and automakers surfaced once again. Dealers complain that the factories provide them with cars that cost too much and do not excite buyer interest, while the manufacturers say if the dealers would be a little more vigorous in their selling efforts, all would be well.

Woodell Miller, the outgoing president of the association, said: "We have run scared with rebate Band-Aids instead of consumer confidence by building permanent price reductions and have ended up with the worst of both worlds — lower prices and lower sales."

Chrysler Pads Cash Cushion

(Continued from Page 9)

\$187 million to their pension fund.

Chrysler also finished wiping out its \$1.3 billion in debt to a consortium of banks and insurance companies, leaving it virtually bank-debt free. This was accomplished by getting creditors to accept 30 cents on the dollar for \$623.1 million in debts and to accept Chrysler preferred stock, valued at \$685.9 million, for the remainder.

The net result, said Mr. Greenwald, was that at the close of 1981, even after the fourth quarter losses, Chrysler had about \$400 million in cash. That cushion was fattened Friday, when Chrysler announced that it had sold its Chrysler Defense subsidiary to General Dynamics for \$348.5 million.

David Eisenberg, auto analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., estimated that Chrysler should now have more than enough cash to

carry it over the present slump in the market. He said the company will probably lose about \$150 million in the first quarter of 1982, about \$35 million in the second quarter and thereafter either break even or show a profit.

Mr. Greenwald said that Chrysler, in its slumped-down form, can now break even by selling only 1.2 million cars and trucks, a figure the automaker should easily be able to hit this year.

Even if Chrysler can turn a profit by the end of this year, however, that will not be enough to secure its future by any means. The auto industry is now in a very mature stage, with little prospect for substantial structural growth.

Chrysler officials believe the market simply cannot sustain some 25 independent international automakers, and a winnowing out of the weak sisters will have to take place. The question facing Chrysler now is whether it can put together four or five profitable quarters in order to attract merger partners willing to assume its debts, before it goes down further.

The most likely candidates for merger with a resurgent Chrysler, said Mr. Greenwald, would be Japan's Mitsubishi Motors, of which Chrysler owns 15 percent, and France's Peugeot, which is already manufacturing parts for Chrysler cars.

U.K. Considers Aiding Information Industry

Reuters

LONDON — British Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin said Monday the Conservative government is considering what legislation is needed to encourage the growth of information technology industries, which can provide perhaps hundreds of thousands of jobs.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

High	Low	Stock	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	127	129	131	133	135	137	139	141	143	145	147	149	151	153	155	157	159	161	163	165	167	169	171	173	175	177	179	181	183	185	187	189	191	193	195	197	199	201	203	205	207	209	211	213	215	217	219	221	223	225	227	229	231	233	235	237	239	241	243	245	247	249	251	253	255	257	259	261	263	265	267	269	271	273	275	277	279	281	283	285	287	289	291	293	295	297	299	301	303	305	307	309	311	313	315	317	319	321	323	325	327	329	331	333	335	337	339	341	343	345	347	349	351	353	355	357	359	361	363	365	367	369	371	373	375	377	379	381	383	385	387	389	391	393	395	397	399	401	403	405	407	409	411	413	415	417	419	421	423	425	427	429	431	433	435	437	439	441	443	445	447	449	451	453	455	457	459	461	463	465	467	469	471	473	475	477	479	481	483	485	487	489	491	493	495	497	499	501	503	505	507	509	511	513	515	517	519	521	523	525	527	529	531	533	535	537	539	541	543	545	547	549	551	553	555	557	559	561	563	565	567	569	571	573	575	577	579	581	583	585	587	589	591	593	595	597	599	601	603	605	607	609	611	613	615	617	619	621	623	625	627	629	631	633	635	637	639	641	643	645	647	649	651	653	655	657	659	661	663	665	667	669	671	673	675	677	679	681	683	685	687	689	691	693	695	697	699	701	703	705	707	709	711	713	715	717	719	721	723	725	727	729	731	733	735	737	739	741	743	745	747	749	751	753	755	757	759	761	763	765	767	769	771	773	775	777	779	781	783	785	787	789	791	793	795	797	799	801	803	805	807	809	811	813	815	817	819	821	823	825	827	829	831	833	835	837	839	841	843	845	847	849	851	853	855	857	859	861	863	865	867	869	871	873	875	877	879	881	883	885	887	889	891	893	895	897	899	901	903	905	907	909	911	913	915	917	919	921	923	925	927	929	931	933	935	937	939	941	943	945	947	949	951	953	955	957	959	961	963	965	967	969	971	973	975	977	979	981	983	985	987	989	991	993	995	997	999
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40 Shocking Predictions for 1982

SOUTHERN CROSS WORLDWIDE, Ltd.
"international commodity brokers"
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At their Board meeting of Thursday, 11th February 1982, the directors of Compagnie Financière de Suez examined the position of the company and its group.

In particular, it was informed of the provisional results for the financial year ended 31st December 1981.

In accordance with forecasts made earlier in the year, profits will be much higher than those of 1980. Net profit on revenue account will be of the order of 280 million french francs (against 223.1 million francs), showing a rise of approximately 25 percent.

Net profit on capital account before corporation tax will be about 160 million francs (against 49.1 million francs). Total net profit, taking into account corporation tax, is expected to be the best in the history of the company and should exceed 400 million francs (against 272.2 million francs).

Work on consolidation of the accounts is not sufficiently advanced to enable a precise indication of profits to be given. They should however show a further rise in comparison with those of 1980, taking into account particularly the estimated profits of some of the company's principal subsidiaries.

After reviewing the progress made by Compagnie Financière de Suez since its formation in 1958 following the nationalisation of the Suez canal two years earlier, the directors paid tributes to the staff of the company, whose dynamism and devotion have contributed, with the group's partners, to the formation of a unique and important group, which has always tried act in the best interests of France.

Closing Prices, Feb. 22, 1987[illegible]

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CAIRO — Egyptian Premier Fuad Mohieddin has announced new measures to tighten import controls as part of a program to strengthen domestic production and boost Egypt's economic performance.

He told Parliament this weekend that the government wants to regulate more closely the way foreign trade is financed.

At a press conference Sunday, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Fuad Hashem said private firms will be required to finance all imports through Egyptian-based banks with payment being made in foreign currency provided by the importer.

Previously, Egypt's state-run banks provided the foreign currency in exchange for Egyptian pounds for all except luxury items.

He identified four new import categories according to which down payments ranging from 25 percent on basic commodities and medicines to 100 percent on luxury items will be made. Down payments will receive no interest for the first month they are held by the bank, he said.

Mr. Hashim said a committee will examine the prices importers are charging in Egypt for their goods before granting an import license.

In his weekend statement, the premier said the government will also tighten foreign currency regulations.

Islanders' Broken Streak Still a Mirror Intact

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the glow of the Islanders' 15th consecutive victory Saturday night, their general manager, Bill Torrey, was trying to assess the significance of the record winning streak.

"It's a little bit of a mirror," Torrey said, "of how good this team is."

As the winner of the Stanley Cup the last two years, the Islanders reign as the National Hockey League's best team — best, and still getting better. On the premise that today's hockey players are bigger, stronger, faster and better than those of previous eras, it's reasonable to rate the Islanders as the best team in NHL history, even better than the Montreal Canadiens who won five consecutive Stanley Cup championships from 1956 through 1960.

Again and Again

To convince themselves as well as the old-timers who worship that Canadian team with Maurice and Henri Richard, Jean Beliveau, Doug Harvey, Boom-Boom Geoffrion, Dickie Moore, Tom Johnson and Jacques Plante, the Islanders must win the Stanley Cup again and again and again.

The winning streak ended, 4-3, Sunday night in Pittsburgh. Leading 3-2, after two periods, the Islanders outshot the Penguins, 16-4. In the third, but Pittsburgh goaltender Michel Dion turned aside all 16 and center Mike Bullard beat Islanders goalie Roland Melanson twice for the final margin.

Still, the Islanders have accomplished something almost as difficult as winning the Stanley Cup: They have inserted some importance for casual hockey followers to an 82-game regular-season schedule that is too long, too tedious and too meaningless except for those counting Wayne Gretzky's goals.

In the process, the Islanders also have put themselves up there on the history book shelf with those teams that put together memorable streaks in other sports:

• The 1972 Miami Dolphins, coached by Don Shula, with Larry Csonka and the No. 1 defense, who completed a perfect 17-0 season in Super Bowl VII.

• The 1971-72 Los Angeles Lakers with Wilt Chamberlain and Jerry West, who won 33 in a row under Coach Bill Sharman en route to an 81-16 record that included a five-game triumph over New York in the National Basketball Association playoff final.

• The 1916 New York Giants, whose 26-game winning streak in September took John McGraw's team from fourth place all the way to... fourth place.

• The UCLA basketball team's 89-game winning streak from 1971 to 1974, that included three of the 10 national championships in 12 seasons under Coach John Wooden.

• The University of Oklahoma football team's 47-game winning streak under Coach Bud Wilkinson that was ended by Notre Dame, 7-0, in 1957.

• The Hungarian national soccer team that was undefeated (43 victories, 7 ties) in World Cup competition from 1950 until losing to West Germany in the 1954 championship game.

The common denominator is that, except for the 1916 Giants, all those streaking teams were championship teams.

Oddly, those 1916 Giants had a 17-game winning streak earlier that season. And all 17 games were on the road — a record unapproached since then. But by September they were struggling in fourth, 10 games behind the Brooklyn Robins (as the Dodgers were known that season in honor of their manager, Wilbert Robinson) and the Boston Braves.

Then they spun their 26 consecutive victories, all at the Polo Grounds. After 12 straight, rain halted a 1-1 tie with the Pittsburgh Pirates, but the next day the Giants resumed winning.

Ferdie Schupp, a little left-hander with only four victories before September, won six starts during the streak. Bill (Pop) Perritt, a tall right-hander who would be a 17-game winner, stopped Philadelphia, 3-1, in the first game of a Sept. 9 doubleheader. When the Phillies heckled him, he went up to John McGraw between games.

Gretzky Ties Record

DETROIT (AP) — Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky tied Phil Esposito's National Hockey League goal-scoring record Sunday night when he notched his 76th goal of the season at 16:34 of the third period in the Oilers' 7-3 victory over Detroit.

The 21-year-old center took a pass from Glenn Anderson and beat goalie Bob Sauve with a 15-foot shot along the ice that went into the net just inside the right post. Gretzky also picked up four assists, giving him 171 points for the season, seven more than the NHL mark he set last year.

It was Gretzky's second straight record-setting game. He had three goals and two assists Friday, breaking his own year-old record of 164 points in a season. Earlier this season, he eclipsed one of hockey's most coveted feats, 50 goals in 50 games, by scoring 50 goals in 39 games.

The Oilers have 17 games remaining, giving Gretzky a chance to pass two previously unthinkable plateaus — 200 points and 100 goals in a single season. Gretzky's next chance to break Esposito's record will come Wednesday night in Buffalo, the second stop of an eight-game Oilers road trip.

"I'm not tired," Perritt said. "Let me pitch the second game."

The Giants manager agreed and Perritt fired a four-hit shutout.

Despite the streak, the Giants never threatened the Robins for first place. They finished fourth with an 89-63 record, four games behind Brooklyn. They also finished in a storm of controversy after John McGraw stalked out of the dugout before the end of an Oct. 2 loss at Ebbets Field when the Robins were only two percentage points ahead of the Phillies.

"I couldn't sit there and see what was going on without making a protest," the Giants manager growled later.

His players resented McGraw's implication that they had done less than their best. Headlines had McGraw charging his team with "throwing" the game. But the players' explanation was that they had suffered an emotional letdown after their 26-game streak, as they had after their earlier 17-gamer.

Otherwise, Losers

Except for those two spans, the 1916 Giants were 46-63.

"They remind me," Tad Dorgan wrote in The Evening World during the 26-game streak, "of a fighter who has just been knocked out going down the aisle licking everybody in the house."

In contrast, the Dolphins knocked out all their opponents in what is considered to be the most meaningful of the season winning streaks. It's also the most unapproached.

Consider that the Dolphins lost Bob Griese, their computerized quarterback, in the fifth game that season with a broken ankle. Shortly after Earl Morrill, then 38 and a backup quarterback for many of his previous 16 seasons in the National Football League, took over that day, his pal Ben Stanfill, the Dolphin defensive end, teased him.

"Turn it Up

"Old man," Stanfill said, "get those cat-tails in motion and turn up your hearing aid."

Morrill guided the Dolphins until halftime of the American Conference championship game. With Miami trailing, 10-7, in Pittsburgh, Shula turned to Griese.

"Are you ready?" the coach asked. "I'm ready."

The Dolphins rallied for a 21-17 victory, then dominated the Washington Redskins, 24-7, in Super Bowl VII, completing their 17-0 record. In their second game the following season, they lost to the Oakland Raiders, 12-7.

"I knew," Shula said, "we couldn't win forever."

That's what the Islanders were saying Sunday night, too.

Baseball's Fidrych May Go From Farm to Farm

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass. — The 22 pigs and piglets get fed every day before 8 a.m., the five Herefords and one Holstein — with three more on the way — a little later, at coffee break.

The crows prefer doughnuts.

The baron of Bluewater Ranch takes care of those and other chores and is thinking about fencing in the land on the 69-acre spread, making more grazing area and adding more chickens.

"I love it here," says Mark Fidrych, gentleman farmer, as he tucks his 1973 fire-engine red Ford pickup.

"I'll take time, maybe five or six years to get it in shape where we start getting something out of it."

"We're talking about farming it, making it so it's profitable."

"All we have is time."

He has considered time an ally, for nature won't respond until she's ready. But while nature may be predictable on the farm it is less so in the human body, particularly concerning the healing of shoulder ailments that have a troubled once-productive, right-handed pitcher for the last five years.

Little rankles Fidrych, who captured baseball's heart in 1976 and held on as long as injuries let him.

"The way I threw last year, it just wasn't enough. Like Mr. Campbell said, I was never consistent," he said, referring to Jim Campbell, general manager of the Detroit Tigers, in whose organization he played from 1976 to 1980.

"I accepted it. Hey, who am I trying to kid? He was right."

Fidrych won only 11 games for Detroit after his rookie-of-the-year 1976 season, when he went 19-9, led the American League in earned-run average at 2.34 and gave baseball a shot of adrenaline.

One word doesn't describe it," he says of his trip through fantasyland. "It was the ultimate."

He still has a respectable career ERA of 3.10 in the majors, but last season was spent in the minors at Evansville, Ind. Pitching in pain, he won six games.

He was sometimes a starter and sometimes a mop-up man.

"I didn't mind. I learned a new role," he says.

"Every team needs a mop-up man. The other guys need a rest. That's important."

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"Every team needs a mop-up man. The other guys need a rest. That's important."

After last season, Fidrych was reluctantly released by the Tigers. Fidrych went to Dr. Arthur Fappas, the team physician of the Boston Red Sox, and began stretching and other exercises on a daily basis. Now he is throwing without pain.

He wants one more shot — and now he has it.

Off to Florida

The Boston Red Sox announced Sunday that Fidrych has signed a contract with the team's Pawtucket affiliate — and that he will be given a chance to make the parent club itself.

He will join the Red Sox in Winter Haven, Fla., for workouts starting Thursday.

"We're very hopeful his rehabilitation will continue and lead him back," said Boston executive vice president and general manager Haywood C. Sullivan. "We know it's a long shot, but we also know there has been improvement."

"The way I've been throwing," says Fidrych, "I feel all right. I haven't really ailed it out yet and that's the big thing. The velocity is the main thing."

"I don't think I'm done yet," he says. "If I wasn't feeling well, I wouldn't give it another shot. I'm in good shape. I'll give it what I got and hopefully it will all work out. But if it starts hurting like last year, it's not worth it."

"You can't give the club what you don't have."

In the days just before his signing, after more than one team had seemed interested in giving him another chance, the unrepentant Fidrych betrayed no sense of urgency, at least not in the serene setting of Bluewater Ranch.

"Do you think it's hot news who I sign with?" he asked.

"No," he was told.

"Me neither."

Aunli Wins Again In Nordic Skiing

OSLO — Bent Aunli of Norway outdistanced Finnish Hilke Riihivuori Monday to win the women's 5-kilometer (3.1 miles) cross-country race for her second consecutive gold medal of the Nordic World Cup Championships.

Aunli, who beat Riihivuori Friday in the 10-kilometer race to open the championships, was outdistanced in 14 minutes 30.2 seconds. Riihivuori, who also won two silver medals at the 1980 Lake Placid Olympics, closed quickly but could not overhaul Aunli and to settled for second in 14:35.6.

Norwegians finished third and fourth with Brit Pettersen just edging Anne B. Kveta Jarkova of Czechoslovakia, placed fifth. To date, Norway has won two golds and Sweden and Austria one each in the championships.

WOMEN'S 5 KILOMETERS

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 5 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 10 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 15 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 20 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 25 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 30 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 35 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 40 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 45 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Men's 50 Kilometers

1. Bent Aunli, Norway, 14 minutes, 30.2 seconds.

2. Hilke Riihivuori, Finland, 14:35.6.

3. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:38.0.

4. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:40.0.

5. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:41.0.

6. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:42.0.

7. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:43.0.

8. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:44.0.

9. Brit Pettersen, Norway, 14:45.0.

10. Anne B. Kveta Jarkova, Czechoslovakia, 14:46.0.

Noah Beats Lendl In U.S. Tennis, Ending Win Streak

United Press International

LA QUINTA, Calif. — Ivan Lendl's 44-match winning streak was ended here Sunday by Yannick Noah of France in the final of a grand prix tennis tournament.

Noah, ranked 17th worldwide and seeded fourth here, upset the world's No. 2 player, 6-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Lendl, winner of eight straight tournaments, had not lost a grand prix match since last September. His streak was the longest since Argentine Guillermo Vilas' 50 straight in 1977.

The Czechoslovakian controlled the first set from the baseline. But in the second, Noah's rushes to the net started paying off. He began the set by breaking Lendl's serve and broke again in the fifth game.

Lendl won his first three service games of the final set at love, but Noah stuck to his aggressive style despite being passed several times at the net. The set's only service break came by Noah in the 11th game. In the final game, Noah survived two break points before Lendl netted a lumping backhand from deep in a corner on the second match point.

"It was the worst I've played in five years," said Lendl, who called it "just another match." The overjoyed winner said it was "one of the biggest of my life."

Yannick Noah

... Joyous disbelief.

Ivan Lendl at match's end: Down for the count after 44 straight.

Yannick Noah

... Joyous disbelief.

Ivan Lendl at match's end: Down for the count after 44 straight.

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... Joyous disbelief.

Ivan Lendl at match's end: Down for the count after 44 straight.

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... Joyous disbelief.

Par for the Course in the Real World of Golf

By Jim Murray
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In my life in sports, I've had to do many things I didn't particularly care for. One of my least favorite things is what I'm doing now.

As this is written in the pressroom at the Los Angeles Open, some player in the next room is sitting and reconstructing his round. It doesn't matter who he is. He has just desecrated the Riviera Country Club course or he wouldn't be here.

It's depressing.

Familiar Lament

It's not what the guy shot, it's how he shot it.

The lament is always the same:

"On No. 1," our hero will say, "I hit a drive and a 4-iron. I tipped over the putt on the left, it must have been 80 feet, made the tap-in for a birdie."

I can feel the bile rising in my throat.

"Wait a minute," I want to yell. "What do you mean a 4-iron second shot? That hole is 506 yards long, a par-5!"

The guy will look at you. "Well, I wouldn't have needed that much club but I only used a 4-wood off the tee. Didn't want to hit it in that banana out there."

"Hey," is my unspoken cry. "That banana is 280 yards from the tee. I play this course. Have for 28 years. I couldn't get to that banana with three 4-woods."

The guy will drone on. "On No. 2, I hit a good drive down the left. Came off it a little. Only went 295. I flipped a little wedge in there."

"Made the bird. About 30 feet, I guess."

"No. 3," he'll say, "routine par." That's too much.

There's no such thing as routine par at Riviera.

You get the idea.

The pro goes on to finish his nine — something like "3-4-3-2-4-4." Now, I know those holes. They're not 3-4-3-2-4-4. They're 9-8-X-9-7-X-X.

It's a communications gap.

You feel like a Stone Age man interviewing Werner von Braun on the art of war, a sinner trying to understand St. Francis of Assisi.

My gripe is, these guys don't know anything about real life. They don't know much about golf, either. I don't know what that funny little game they're playing out there is, but it's nothing I recognize.

My ambition is to get my game up on that interviewing stand some day.

Telling the truth's the function of journalism, isn't it?

You know there are people out there who think that everybody goes around shooting 64s in this game. That's all they see or hear about.

I'd get up there, shoot my cuffs, blow on my fingernails and say, "OK, boys, would you like me to go through my round?" As they nod, I would begin:

"Well, on No. 1, that little par-5 out there, I fanned the first drive, squirted the second into a ball-washer, split the fairway with my third, a dead-straight bunker that never got four inches off the ground. The shot that got me my nickname, 'Snake.'"

"On No. 2, I hit a 7-iron, three 4-woods, a spectator, somebody else's ball and seven trees."

"On No. 3, I hit my foot, a golf cart, two hot-dog stands and the wrong green

